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## LETTERS OF A MARYLAND MEDICAL STUDENT IN PHILADELPHIA AND EDINBURGH (1782-1784).

By DOROTHY MACKAY QUINN and WILLIAM ROGERS QUINN.

William Quinn was the son of Allen Quinn (1724-1803), long a resident of Annapolis, — a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, holder of several city offices in succession, and an agent for the Council in transactions concerning the billeting of troops and purchase of supplies during the Revolution. The family occupied a house in Cowpen Lane (now North West Street), a house which still stands, and which is known as the Johnson house.<sup>1</sup> Of the son William, little is known, for there are no public, church, or family records mentioning him, except for these letters, one item concerning his service in the Revolution, the obituary notice in an *Edinburgh Newspaper*, and the burial record.

Born in all probability between 1760 and 1765, he began his medical studies under Dr. Murray of Annapolis, probably as his apprentice. He knew Dr. Stewart intimately and may have worked with him also.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XIV, 269.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. James Murray (1739-1819) was one of the leading physicians of his time, a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is believed to have studied at the College of Philadelphia and at Edinburgh, returning to practice in Annapolis in 1769. Many men who were later famous began their work with him. (E. F. Cordell, *Medical Annals of Maryland*, p. 575). William Quinn says in his letters that Dr. Murray

On November 20, 1780, he was commissioned as surgeon of the privateer brig *Cato*,<sup>3</sup> which only the day before had received orders to cruise with a fleet down Chesapeake Bay "to protect the trade of the State and defend the inhabitants thereof from the depredations of the enemy." Presumably he sailed with the ship and took part in her only engagement two months later.<sup>4</sup>

The first four of William Quynn's letters were written from Philadelphia, between October and December, 1782. Leaving behind in Annapolis, a reputation for gaiety and extravagance not at all unique in that eighteenth century town, he went to Philadelphia to continue his medical studies. His letters deal for the most part with matters as typical of the fourteenth century student or of the twentieth, as of his own contemporaries, for they speak of his courses and his professors, and are vague as to other activities. They contain the inevitable pleas for money, because of the high cost of living and studying. They emphasize at length his devotion to his work and his isolation from the town and its diversions. But in addition, they give us an interesting picture of life and work in the Medical School of Philadelphia during the Revolution.

William Quynn's plans for an education were typical of his day, if we are to judge from the careers of the great physicians of his time, many of whom studied in Philadelphia, Edinburgh and London, and then travelled on the continent. In August, 1783, he sailed to London with Samuel Chase, who was an intimate friend of his father, and who apparently took

was a graduate of Glasgow, but had studied in Edinburgh. He revered him greatly and planned to dedicate his thesis to him.

Dr. James Stewart (1755-1845), a graduate of Edinburgh University, practised in Annapolis and later in Baltimore. (Cordell, p. 580).

<sup>3</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, XLV, 17, 217, 218.

<sup>4</sup> Early in January the *Cato* was ordered to Havana where she was to exchange her cargo of flour for military stores and soldiers' clothing. With two other ships she was forced ashore "between Cedar Point and St. Jerom's Creek." The *Cato* was blown up, part of her crew lost, and some of her cargo destroyed. (*Archives of Maryland*, XLV, 262-263; XLVII, 37-38).

the young man under his care when he left for England to lay claim to some Bank of England stock owned by the State of Maryland, but removed by Royalists. William Quynn's letters refer several times to Chase's errand and to his lack of success. Chase had promised to pass on to the boy some of the money he hoped to gain, money much desired because of the loss Americans suffered through the exchange. Chase advised the boy about his work, and was often an intermediary in his correspondence with his father.

While in London, William Quynn witnessed the celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty. He left in October for Edinburgh, where he studied for more than a year. He lived just below the Castle in picturesque James Court, which faced the High Street opposite the Lawn-Market, but which opened also on the cliff above what are now the Princes Street Gardens. His lodgings were "twenty-five feet under ground," that is, below the Court and not on the cliff, or open side of the house. He wrote of the crowded conditions in the "Old Town" where he lived, the "nauseus" odors, the "mercenary" character of the people, contrasted with their well known "hospitality," and of the severity and simplicity of Scottish life compared with that in London. He was impressed with the importance of the Medical Department of the University and with the increased enrollment which necessitated the enlarging of one amphitheater and the removal of one course to the Episcopal Church. He had some original ideas as to the reasons for the introduction of many new theories in medical teaching.<sup>5</sup> His appeals for money are more interesting than those from Philadelphia, for he had the exchange as an excuse, as well as the fact that his pride suffered when he was in company with some friends, "young Gentlemen from Virginia," who were supplied with Tobacco, "a more profitable remittance than Bills."

William Quynn had some difficulty in transferring academic

<sup>5</sup> Dr. F. C. Nicholson, Librarian of Edinburgh University, kindly searched the Matriculation Registers, and found William Quynn registered in December, 1783, for Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, and Medical Practice; in December 1784, for Anatomy, Surgery, Medical Practice, Clinical Lectures.

credit from Philadelphia to Edinburgh, where there were certain residence requirement for the medical degree. He had therefore made up his mind to take his degree at St. Andrew's or Glasgow, go to London for some hospital experience, and then to travel for a time on the continent. His plans were cut short by his death from a "putrid fever" on December 14, 1784.<sup>6</sup> He was buried three days later in Greyfriar's Churchyard "three double paces south from Richard Dobies tomb."<sup>7</sup>

All of the letters in this collection, except two, were written by William Quynn to his father in Annapolis. Most of them deal with his life in Philadelphia, London, and Edinburgh. Some are letters of introduction given to friends en route to Annapolis. One letter is addressed to Samuel Chase but eventually reached Allen Quynn, who preserved it with others from his son. The last letter, concerning the death of William Quynn, was written to the boy's father by an Edinburgh student who had known him there.<sup>8</sup>

Duke University,  
Durham, N. C.

Dear Father/

Philadelphia Oct<sup>r</sup> 23, 1782

Immediately on my arrival in this City, I took a retrospective

<sup>6</sup> Probably typhus. During his last illness he was attended by two of the greatest physicians of his day, Doctors Cullen and Gregory, his professors.

<sup>7</sup> This record was kindly sent me by Mr. John Smith, F. S. A. Scot., Curator of Greyfriar's Church, who found it in the manuscript record of Greyfriar's Churchyard. He writes "As may be expected, there is not the slightest trace of the exact spot where he is interred, but . . . he lies near one who was in his day of great use to the citizens of Edinburgh, he being Dean of the Guild and a Bailie in the Town Council. The monument to Richard Dobie is erected against the east boundary wall of the Churchyard and is one of a series there that were built under his supervision as Dean of the Guild in 1614." There was a notice of William Quynn's death in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, December 17, 1784, "Mr. William Quynn, son of Mr. Allen Quynn of Annapolis in America, and student of physick in this University, died here on the 14th of December, 1784."

<sup>8</sup> Four of these letters are in the possession of the writers of this paper. The others were kindly loaned by Mrs. Harry Quynn, of St. Louis, Missouri.

view of my Perfect conduct, & finding that my foolish dissipation had at times incurred your Displeasure, was determined to reform such Idle Practices. Dear Sir/you may rely on my Perseverance in Study not only as it will be useful to myself but also as a Pleasure to you — I am conscious how inconsistent my perfect conduct has been with regards to my own Interest as well as Incompatible with your desire. But you must make allowance for the follies of youth & the number of acquaintances I had in your City which at times diverted the attention of my studies. Notwithstanding my own Idle Practices I am induced to believe that your resentment was exaggerated by men of your City whose Venomous tongue actuated by a malevolent heart would stick at nothing to cause a Fathers displeasure with a view of ingratiating themselves into your Favour. As I have given you a small detail of my Perfect conduct & Intended reformation, so I shall inform you of the Improvements I expect to receive in this City. Doctor Shippen Lectures on Physiology Anatomy & Surgery which I expect to acquire great improvements from but pay dear enough for it i. e. twelve Pounds a Season. Dr Coone Lectures on Midwifery another useful branch of my Profession for which I pay Six Pounds & if Dr Hutchison Lectures shall pay equal in proportion. I have procured board at a Guinea a Week exclusive of Wood & Candles which are very expensive. I am obliged to subscribe to the Library which is 16/ p<sup>r</sup> Quarter to procure books & must purchase papers & several other Articles. Indeed the Expences are innumerable However, you may rely on the greatest Oeconomy as I shall leave no stone unturned to save a Penny. My Journey from Baltimore here was very agreeable as it was composed of several ladies & Gentlemen of Distinction, which caused the expences to be higher than I could have wished — Mr Chases Introductory letter was very agreeable, Dr Shippen professed a great deal of Friendship for him & was happy to instill whatever knowledge he was capable of in the Minds of any Person he recommended. Dr Shippen sent his son with me to procure Lodgings which was a mark of Friendship, to me a stranger; every thing here

is dearer than Annapolis — Shoes at 18/9 a pair Hats 6/0 (       ) in proportion — The little idea I can form of (the people) is that they are prone to Luxury & Pride however (       ) on my avoiding such practices as they would (       ) subvert my Intentions. Remember my love (       ) to my Mother and all the Family &

believe to be your  
Obedient & Affection(ate)  
W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. I just have a visit from Mr N.  
to (       ) & offers his service  
to any thing I want.

Dear Sir/

Philadelphia. Nov. 11<sup>th</sup> 1782

With the most pleasing sensibility, I received yr's of the 8<sup>th</sup> instant, wherein you inform me you will send up two pair of shoes by Th<sup>s</sup> Stain, which will be very acceptable. I called on Mr Fox according to yr direction, but he had not received any letters from Mr Dorsey,<sup>1</sup> pertaining to the 7 half (       ) you speak of; You can more readily conceive than tis possible for me to express; the anxiety & uneasiness I have been under since my departure from Annapolis; waiting daily for the Remittances you promised to send immediately after me. The Lectures commenced last Thursday when I was obliged to call on Mr Fox. for his assistance as I have informed you in two letters committed to his care. The Prices of the Different Lectures come to £30 which far exceeded my expectation. The only manner, young Gentlemen have in this place of Introducing themselves into Genteel Company; is from the appearance of a fine Garment; which is the only Criterion, by which they form an opinion of a man's vice or Virtue. Tis with the

<sup>1</sup> John Dorsey & Co. owned a large shipping business with offices in Annapolis, Havana, and other ports.

greatest pleasure I inform you that we have prevailed on Dr Shippen to attend the dessecting Class; without whose assistance we should be frequently led into unavoidable digressions. Altho the dessecting of an animal body; seems to carry with it a certain degree of inhumanity; yet every reasonable being, must be conscious of its Utility; as it not only renders a Person more capable, of obviating the progress of a disorder in a similar case, but gives him fortitude and resolution to exercise his knife upon a living Animal, with more ease and safety. Inform Betsy I am greatly obligated to her for her kind favour. & will answer by the next private opportunity. I am very sorry I neglected Informing you in my other letters of my Boarding house; It is at Mr<sup>s</sup> Pancosts at the Corner of Third & Spruce Street; which he pleased to inform Dr Murray of, when you send him the within acc<sup>t</sup> of the sales of Medicine. Dr Sir I am much concerned at the Extravagancy of the different Charges here as I am afraid that you will be of opinion that the Expences will be increased by my conduct, but rely on it, that I will render you an exact acc<sup>t</sup> of all Expences that shall occur during my stay here. I am happy to here of the Families Health. And. Believe me to be Y<sup>r</sup> Affect<sup>ate</sup> Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

My Remembrance to the Family

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Dear Sir/

Phil<sup>a</sup> Nover 21<sup>st</sup> 1782

Mr Eastern, A Gentlman from this City, sets off to morrow for Maryland, by whom I take the opportunity of dropping you a few lines, informing you of my Welfare. I received yours by the Post, and am happy to find my mother has recovered from her Indisposition and that all the family are in good health. Th<sup>s</sup> Stain who you spoke of in your letter has not come to this place yet. The money you committed to Mr Dorseys care, came by the last Post, which I was much in want of. I am happy to

inform you that the Professors of the College, seems to have a desire in improving Youth in the Medical Department; as they are very attentive and explanatory in all their Lectures; We are employed the whole day & part of the night in attending the different Professors, and a very Capital thing that adds to our Improvement; is their Interrogating us every night on the preceding Lecture. People who never attended Anatomical Lectures, cannot conceive the Improvement which must naturally ensue. You have the minutest part of the Animal Oeconomy unravelled & explained to you which it is impossible to comprehend by the closest application to books. Study & application are not wanting in the Students; nor is attention and pains absent from the Professors. It is unfortunate for the Students that the dissension which subsists between Dr Rush & Dr Shippen; prevents Rush's Lecturing on Chymistry, a branch, Indispensably necessary to constitute a Physician. I committed to the care of Major Brice of Baltimore Town: two Pounds of the best Peruvian Bark,<sup>1</sup> with a letter to Doctor Murray, am fearful he has not received it by not hearing from him. If he has not received it should be glad you would Inform him, that he may get it by some of the Packetts from Annapolis. I am in hopes it will not be long before I here from you. With my Love to the family

I Remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affet<sup>e</sup> Son  
W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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Dear Sir/

Philadelphia (December) 9<sup>th</sup> 1782

The letter you committed to Th<sup>s</sup> Stains care was forwarded from Baltimore by the Post- He being detained there upon business; he has since arrived by whom I have the two pair of shoes; I spoke to Ned concerning Mr. Chase's Nigro who says

<sup>1</sup> A product of the Cinchona tree, from which quinine is also extracted. The bark was used in its raw state prior to the discovery of quinine.



he know's nothing about her, nor did he ever know her. The People in this City were much disappointed yesterday in their expectations, by an express from Boston to the President of this State; who brings the disagreeable news of Gibraltar, being relieved on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September. — The Combined fleet being separated in a Storm. The news arrived in Boston by way of a vessel from Calais.<sup>1</sup> There was a fire broke out yesterday in this City in the midst of a square; but by the amazing activity of the fire Company, together with that of the Inhabitants, its progress was prevented. I am almost afraid to inform you, that the money I had when I left Annapolis, together with that received by Mr Dorsey, is entirely expended in defraying the Expenses of the Lectures together with the Books, paper, Wood, Candles, and several other things indispensably necessary to the prosecution of my studies — You may Imagine that this Crowded City, With its Busy Societies may tend to divert the attention of my studies; but rely on the contrary — for as solitude & retirement, are the only resources of Wisdom, so depend on my assiduity to attain that, by which alone I am to be carried thro' the different stages of Life. And as my present course of living, is to lay the foundation of my future happiness, so I shall avoid all these imaginary Pleasures, which only tend to relieve the Unthinking. You were no stranger to my unprepared condition, when I left home, to enter into this City as a student of Physick, — as half my clothes were not made up which has incurred expences — The Pleasures of the City I am a stranger to, and as my present avocations will not admit of any, so I bare it with fortitude — Mr Fox's kind attention, to my Interest deserves my warmest Gratitude & esteem, he has offered anything in his power to serve me, but as I would wish not to receive any favours, which would lay me under obliga-

<sup>1</sup> The Great Siege of Gibraltar began with hostilities July 6, 1779, and lasted until the news of the Peace Treaty came, Feb. 6, 1783. The most important attack began on September 13, not September 30, 1782. The English succeeded in firing almost the entire hostile fleet but this did not end the siege. It is perhaps this episode which resulted in the news mentioned, the mistake in date being an obvious one, especially if news travelled verbally.

tions unanswerable in my present situation, so I have deferred accepting any. I hope it will not be long before I heare from you — With my Love to the Family

I remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Son  
W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

London Sept<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1783

After an agreeable passage of twenty Six Days we arrived at Dover, seventy two miles from London; and after visiting the Castle with admiration departed for Cantiberry; however cannot pass by Dover without informing you how great my astonishment was, at viewing the subterranean Dwellings.<sup>1</sup> At Cantiberry we were no less struck with the Ingenuity of the Ancien ( ) nothing attracted by attention more, after ( ) seeing many Ancient Monuments in the Cathedral, than the Image of Edward the Black Prince; cut from marble where I saw the very Armour he bore at taking the King of France.<sup>2</sup>

Two days after my Arrival in London, I presented the Introductory Letter to M<sup>r</sup> Johnson,<sup>3</sup> whose Civility & Attention I acknowledge; he promises everything in his power & am in hopes to continue in his Friendship. D<sup>r</sup> Shettleworth is not yet in the City therefore I shall not depart for Edenburgh untill he's consulted — It is easier for you to conceive than tis' possible for me to describe, the reluctance with which I left my

<sup>1</sup> The underground works of Dover Castle.

<sup>2</sup> In Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral may still be found the "Monument of Edward the Black Prince (d. 1376) with a brazen effigy; above hang the prince's surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, and shield." (Baedecker, *Great Britain* . . . , Leipsig, 1910, p. 29).

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Dielman, of the Peabody Library, has supplied information about Joshua Johnson from Niles' Registry. Johnson had been a merchant in London before the Revolution. He lived in France during the Revolution, and returned to London as American Consul General in 1783. Records of the Episcopal Church in Frederick, Maryland, suggest that he or members of his family had lived in Frederick. It may have been there that he knew Allen Quynn, who was born in Washington County.

Native Country; but upon reflection, bore it with fortitude, as the only object of my future happiness was the motive of my departure. Your great exertions to promote me in the literary World, I am in hopes will not be fruitless & you may rely on it that Oeconomy & assiduity shall Characterize me here; that on my return my Enemies shall have no occasion to triumph. The money you gave me at my departure, I lost considerably by, as I was obliged to sell it all for old gold; the Guineas being cut & the Portugal Gold not passing — I visited a Play last night at the Hay-Market <sup>4</sup> with Mr Chase & the rest of my Fellow Passengers, but must confess they did not equal my expectations — I have seen no one yet that I know, except Ja<sup>s</sup> Brokes & Col<sup>o</sup> Forrest who desire to be remembered to you. Make my Love & Affection acceptable to my Mother & sisters & Brothers & inform them; I still bare in remembrance their effusion of tears, which set so strong upon my Bosom, so soft upon my soul, at my Departure. My Compliments to the Worthy Mr<sup>s</sup> Brices & Mr<sup>s</sup> Gassaway's Families <sup>5</sup> & wish them all health & happiness human nature can possibly expect — I Write by way of Philadelphia, to you Golder & Mr Green. Inform Mr Clarke I have not seen his Brother yet as the ship has not yet arrived & have forg(otten) address; with my Compliments to his Family — Dr Sir the Love & affection of

Y<sup>r</sup> Sincere Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. I am in hopes to hear from you shortly.

W. Q.

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Dear Father/

London Oct<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1783

Enclosed you have a letter for Mr Jo<sup>s</sup> Clarke, who was so

<sup>4</sup> The Theatrical Register of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 53, pt. 2, July-December, 1783 shows that the bill for the evening of September 8, 1783, at the Haymarket, included *The Spanish Barber*, *Seeing is Believing*, and *Gretna Green*.

<sup>5</sup> Friends of the Quynn family in Annapolis.

kind as to give me an Introductory letter to Mr Russels<sup>1</sup> Family; by which I have experienced many favours & I flatter myself you will shew that young Gentleman every respect, and civility, due him on my account. I make no doubt you will be amazed to find me still in London, but it could not be avoided, as my state of health would not permit me to pursue my journey, any sooner — I set out to morrow morning, for Edenburgh by Land, hoping to have an agreeable Journey. The mode of travelling in this Country, is very pleasant & expeditious, tho' extravagant, however going in company with two Gentlemen will in some measure alleviate the burthen — The Declaration of Peace was on Monday last a sight, grand beyond discription, & in the Evening an illumination, which to the confined Ideas of an American appeared brilliant.

Be pleased to inform Mr Joseph Clark, I have seen his Brother & delivered the Packett; the Bill from Mr. Brown in Annapolis on Holland was rejected — This is the third letter I have wrote you, shall expect to hear from you shortly; no opportunity shall be omitted by me in informing you of my welfare & happiness — With the greatest concern for you & the Families Health —

I Remain Yr Affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. After my Love & Affection to my Mother & Family remember me to all Friends — make Allen write

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Dear Father/

Edenburgh Oct<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1783

After being detained in London a month, thro' Indisposition & in settling a Correspondence, I have at length arrived in Edenburgh; the great Luminary of the medical department — Here I design residing about Eighteen months, in which time,

<sup>1</sup> A business man in London, possibly an American himself. He apparently acted as London agent for several Maryland firms.

I am in hopes to have my Ideas so much enlarged, and experience improved, that I shall be able to walk the London Hospitals, with much greater advantage — I mean before I go to London, to cross over to St. Andrews, & graduate as a Physician, for the regulation of this College is such, that you cannot attain a Degree, unless you attend the Professors three years successively, a Law, which ought to be obliterated from the records, of that great Body — I make no doubt you will think it strange, at my passing thro' London, without giving you some small account of it, but if you consider the magnitude of the place, & the many objects that daily present themselves, are so apt to deface the impression of the former; you will certainly allow him a few months, to regulate his thoughts & reduce his observation to a proper order — This, I flatter myself will be sufficient to extenuate my Conduct, in passing thro' London unnoticed. The Towns that intervene between London and Edinburgh, you can expect no description from an hasty Itinerant, — & therefore let Edinburgh be the subject of this Epistle — The Old Town is situated in a Valley, badly built, much crowded — it is surrounded by several mountainous hills from whose summit you have a Beautiful prospect, of both the old & new Town of Edinburgh, together with Leith, & its harbour. There is a Castle situated to the eastward of the old Town, which is the repository of Arms & Ammunition; it is guarded by a few Soldiers — The Houses in general are built upon the declivity of a hill so that the declining side is fifteen or sixteen story high while it's opposite side is not more than four or five — A Number of Families living in one house, frequently renders it extremely nauseous, & disagreeable — The new Town is well built, regular, airy, & of a more modern construction; it increases daily — In size nearly as large as Annapolis, altho' not more than twenty years in building — People in general seem mercenary; tho' treat you when invited to their houses (w<sup>ch</sup> is but seldom) with the utmost hospitality & indeed I have seen them proceed to extravagant Luxury — I have not yet seen Man Woman or Child, that I have the slightest impression of, I board with one M<sup>rs</sup> Mollison East entry J<sup>s</sup> Court, about Twenty five

feet under ground. This subterranean dwelling, I think well calculated for one who has the only object of his profession in view as he is here divested from the rumors of a crowded City — The expences of Edinburgh is not so great as in London, but I am sure even here 100 Guineas, is a narrow limitation, unless one keeps himself in mean obscurity; which I would not wish to Characterize me — Any Letter that you may write, had better be directed to the care of Mr Joshua Johnson, he know's my address & will forward them immediately. Be pleased to let me know what remittance you make him, as I must cut my Coat according to my Cloth — Please to make my respects acceptable to all Friends & Acquaintances — & my warmest Love & affection acceptable to my mother sisters & brother; wishing you & they may enjoy all the Felicity of Social Life

I remain Your Affectionate Son  
W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. My compliments to Dr Sweart<sup>1</sup> & am happy in the acquisition of an Acquaintance who he was so good as to Introduce me to —

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My dear Father/

Edinburgh Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1783

I have just received a few lines from you, thro' Mr Chase & am happy to find that you & Family, are well. I arrived in this City, a week previous to the Commencement of the Lectures, & am happy to find that this University, flourishes more now, than has been known' since its first Institution — The Number of students, that appeared at the three first Introductory Lectures, where to the number of 500—and they are now so numerous, that Dr Monro<sup>1</sup> is obliged to enlarge his Theatre & Cullen<sup>2</sup> lectures in the Episcopal Chaple.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. James Stewart.

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Monro, secundus (1733-1817), distinguished anatomist, Professor of Surgery.

<sup>3</sup> William Cullen (1710-1790), brilliant Professor of Materia Medica, who gave clinical lectures at the Infirmary as well as university lectures on the theory and practice of medicine.

I find Scotland entirely divested of that Luxury, dissipation, & extravagance, with which London abounds. Erudition, seems to be as much the object of contemplation, here — As Theatrical Amusements are the attraction there — You may depend upon my Prudence, & Oeconomy And as my future progress and happiness in life, depends upon the manner, in w<sup>ch</sup> I employ these short two or three years, so you may rely on my applying myself, with unremitting ardour, to accomplish the object of my wishes — The Royal Medical Society of this City, where all Medical matters are discussed, I shall have the Honour of being a member of on Monday next from wh<sup>ch</sup> I am in hopes, to derive great advantages I have wrote you several letters, wh<sup>ch</sup> I am in hopes you have received — I mean next September if I find myself qualified to go either to Glasgow or S<sup>t</sup> Andrews & take a Degree — so return to London next winter where I can acquire a much greater degree of knowledge in Practical Anatomy than I can in this place — I have been very well in health since I arrived here; tho' much impaired from my Indisposition in London I Board with one M<sup>rs</sup> Mollison East entry Ja<sup>s</sup> Court, — at 45£ per Annum/—50 is the common standard — I am much Indebted to M<sup>r</sup> Russel, for his letter of Introduction, as by them, I have Inculcated the acquaintance of two or three Gentiel & agreeable Families, I have not yet seen a Person that I have the slightest impression — Write frequently)

With my Love & Affection to the Family Believe me to be  
Dear Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. Remember me to  
all Friends.

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Dear Father/

Edenburgh Decemb<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1783

I have just received a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Rutland, at London,

who informs me that he has remittances for me, which I have desired him to deliver to M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Johnson, being obliged to draw on him, upon the letter of Credit, I had from Me<sup>ss</sup> Wallace & Muir — previous to Rutland's arrival. Be assured it gives me no small uneasiness, that I have not had a line from you by this Ship — He informs me, he has a Letter for M<sup>r</sup> Chase, am in hopes you have enclosed one to him; He is now at Bath & know not when I shall receive it.

Edenburgh is so unfruitful in occurrences, and my Sterile Brain too dull at Invention, to afford anything worth transporting over the Atlantic. There seems to be a great spirit of Emulation, prevailing here among the Students, who shall excell in Medical researches they seem to be Indefatigable, in their pursuit after knowledge, & am in hopes they will have their labours rewarded with Laurels they deserve —

There is a great spirit of Controversy among our Professors new Theories appear daily, but I believe they commence Authors more for a display of ingenuity — than from any real benefits that Society can possibly derive from it. There was a man and his wife found dead the other day at Glasgow they slept in a Room that was new painted, with a fire in it — Tis supposed that the Room smocked & suffocated them. But this is a mere Hypothesis, and I think it might be better accounted for, by considering the known effects that Paint has upon our Bodies — There have several Children, been found dead, in different parts of this City, great rewards offered, for discovery; but none has yet been, apprehended.

For me to enter into Politicks, would lead me into such a train of Metaphorical Confusion, that I should hardly be able to extricate myself with decency, so I shall leave for M<sup>r</sup> Chase who write you frequently — I sympathize with you at our states being de ( ) lately, by some Epidemical disorder —

Annapolis must derive many benefits from Congress' sitting there — Give Betsy the inclosed — I long to see you all, but wish never to return, un(til) I have accomplished the End for



which I have (crossed the) Atlantic; rely on my Assiduity —  
And

Believe me to be your

Affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

Remember me to all the Family — & enquiring Friends —  
Write as often as opportunity occurs — We have lost one of our  
fellow Passengers Poor Chamberlaine is dead —

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My Dear Father/

Edinburgh Decembr 20<sup>th</sup> 1783

I received yours of (the) 19<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> by M<sup>r</sup> Rutland's Ship —, and am happy to hear — that the Family has escaped that Pestilential disorder, which has been so fatal to your Neighboring Town — Be assured, I shall pay attention to your advice, & am in hopes my Conduct here, shall be regulated in such a manner, as to leave no room for my Ennemies to Triumph; or my Friends to regret — I hope any People that know me here, will be able to render you a satisfactory account of my conduct.

You may be assured, that an annual remittance of £100 will not be sufficient to defray the necessary Expences, — it will barely pay my Board Professors & Washing — And there are many other expences that accrue from Purchasing Book paper & Library <sup>etc.</sup> As for Cloathing, I find it equally as dear here as it is in Maryland. All I ask is that you would supply me with barely a sufficiency — I do not ask profusely, nor would I wish to appear meanly — M<sup>r</sup> Chase I make no doubt can inform you, of the expences of Europe — And D<sup>r</sup> Stewart in Annapolis is a good judge what the expenses of a student will be in this Place. I would rather shorten my time, than to keep myself here buried in mean obscurity.

A Young Gentleman of one of the first Families in Edinburgh is to be Publickly Pillared here next month & banished

the Country, he was guilty of Perjury — Inclosed is a letter for Dr Stewart. With my Love to the Family

I Remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affec<sup>t</sup> Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. I wrote you a few day's ago.

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My Dear Father/

Edenburgh February 9<sup>th</sup> 1784

I wrote you some time ago informing you of the receipt of yours of the 20<sup>th</sup> November; since which I have received your's by Capt. Richardson dated the 12 of same month, and am happy to find by both that you are all well. The Young Gentleman who delivers you this, together with a letter of Introduction that I have given him was Introduced to me by A M<sup>r</sup> Wallace a Banker of this City; who is connected with Dr Stewarts <sup>1</sup> family by marriage. He comes to your City with Recommendations from Dr. Stewart — in a mercantile line & I hope you will show him every Civility & attention that his merit deserves — It is needless for me to recapitulate to you, the insufficiency of One hundred pounds per Annum for my subsistence & to carry on my Studies as I could wish — this you can be convinced of by M<sup>r</sup> Chase who I make no doubt can give you a pretty just estimate of the expenses that will accrue — The young Gentlemen who are here from Virginia, are supplied with Tobacco, which I imagine would be a more profitable remittance than Bills — Tobacco I am told sells to a Shilling Sterling per Pound clear of duty however the Gentlemen who delivers you this, can inform you more fully upon that head — I am happy to inform you, that the same professors who lectured here, during Dr Murrays residence in this City, still continue to lecture — By which I find an utter revolution to have taken place in the Practice — by their endeavoring to obliterate the Doctrines they

<sup>1</sup> Another Dr. Stewart whose home was in Scotland, probably related to Dr. Stewart of Annapolis.

formerly advanced, and which I find Dr Murray seems to have imbibed —

My Dear Father; you seem to be over anxious for my attaining a proficiency in my Profession. be assured for my own honour, & your satisfaction; do I never wish to return untill I have accomplished every desirable end — It will not be sufficient for me on my return, to acquire Honours, but I shall endeavor to merit and deserve them — I begin to be much of Dr Murray's Opinion with respect to practice here & in the London Hospitals — for I find the Physicians here much more attentive to the diseased Poor than they are in London — However, London being a place so famous for Anatomical Operations — I design going there the Winter after next, by which time am in hopes to have accomplished every thing to my own desire and your satisfaction —

Your Hint with respect to the present Opportunities that offer will be embraced diligently, as time is irretrievable. We have had a most severe Season in this place a greater quantity of Snow has fallen, than has been remembered for some time past —

My compliments to Mrs Stevens & Miss Neilson. I dined with their mother & Sisters last Week. they received letters from them by Mr Rutland's ship — which they have since answered. They express a great desire of coming to America & I believe, one of their Sisters will — Daily robberies are committed on the high way, adjacent the ( ) there was a man Executed the other day for it. I enclosed several letters which you will be pleased to deliver My compliments to Mrs Brice & other Acquaintances with my Love to the Family and the warmest wishes for their Health & happiness

I Remain Yr Affectiona(te)

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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Dear Father/

Edenburgh Feb 10<sup>th</sup> 1784

This will be delivered to you by Mr Giddis A Young Gentleman from Scotland who means to reside some time in your City. He will be an entire Stranger and totally unacquainted with the Intercourse and communication with your Neighboring Towns; Give me leave therefore to recommend him to your notice. And your advice, friendship, and civility, toward this young Gentleman will ever oblige

Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edenburgh Feb<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 17 (84)

By a Young Gentleman who is just going to London I take the opportunity of transmitting these few lines under cover to Mr Chase — I wrote you a few days ago by a Mr Giddis who left this place immediately for Annapolis — Where in I suggested to you, the advantages which I might derive from your remitting Tobacco. perhaps Mr Giddis can inform you more fully on this head —

I shall avail myself of every opportunity that occur's in informing you of my situation — and likewise to assure you of my diligence in the prosecution of my studies. Very little has transpired in this place worth communicating, Political Convulsions daily occur in London; which I suppose Mr Chase informs you fully of —

I hope Congress have settled among you and that Annapolis flourishes as I would wish — I am sorry that my Brain is so sterile at invention so not to afford something more agreeable to your Perusal. however as it portend my health & happiness I hope it will suffice untill I am able to afford something more

entertaining. With my Love and Affection to y<sup>r</sup> Family Believe me to be

Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. My Compliments to all Friends.

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My Dear Father/

Edenburgh March 4<sup>th</sup> 1784

Your's of the 25<sup>th</sup> of December has just come to hand; which gave me no small satisfaction, as it announced the Families health and am happy to understand your City is in a flourishing Condition. — The Conduct you have laid down for me I shall endeavor to pursue but am affraid your remittances will be inadequate to accomplish it. The supplies you think you will be able to furnish me with amounts to £400 — this you may rely upon will not be sufficient — The expences in this Country are not near so inconsiderable, as you imagine — Before I arrived in Edenburgh twenty three Guineas of my Bill was exhausted so that I was obliged to draw on Mr. Johnson for money to defray necessary expences — It will cost me above thirty Guineas from this to Paris — if I go by land — However I intend to return to London, on my way to France by water which will save ten or fifteen pounds. I am almost afraid to inform you what supplies may be necessary, and indeed I am uncertain what sum will answer. There are several Gentlemen in this City from Philadelphia with whom I am acquainted — & who have spent two winters in Paris — they inform me, that with the strictest Oeconomy they could not live in any part of Europe and carry on their studies for less than 200 Guineas a year — this I make no doubt will far exceed your expectations & I'll (avow) much surpasses my wish.

This summer I did intend to Stirling to see Dr Stewart<sup>1</sup> — but shall defer it; and apply myself diligently to French; that

<sup>1</sup> The same person mentioned in the letter of February 9, 1784.

I may be enabled to travel to Paris by myself without any servant — & by that mean's avoid accumulating unnecessary expences — Several who have left this City for Paris were obliged to take servant's owing to there Ignorance of the french Language & thereby prevent Imposition — An Experiment was made here a few days ago in imitation of the air Balloon's at Paris which I make no doubt you have heard of — They succeeded to their wish and are now about to construct one of a much larger size The one they set off here ascended as high as your Steeple — Your quotation from the celebrated Mr Pope speaking of particular Geniuses adapted to particular Professions I fully understand — And give me leave to remind you what the Spectator say's speaking of the following lines from the same author

that directing Power  
Who forms the Genius in the natal hour  
That God of Nature who within us still,  
Inclines our action, and directs our will. Pope<sup>2</sup>

The Spectator say's that the natural disposition to any particular Art, Science, Profession or Trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth And studied by man for their own Conduct when, they form to themselves any scheme of Life — This I think applicable to myself and as the Study of Physic was my own choice so it will be my own fault if I omit the present opportunities that offer's to Qualify myself for the Practice of my Profession with safety and honour — I informed you some time ago that I thought tobacco would be a more profitable and advantageous remittance than Bills; and I am certain Johnson would like it much better. Any ships that come to Glasgow or Grenock — I should be happy in receiving a few

<sup>2</sup> Spectator, no. 157, Thursday, August 30, 1711. The passage is from Pope's imitation of Book II, Epistle II, of Horace, lines 278-281. William Quynn quoted the last line incorrectly. It should read "Inclines our action, not constrains our will."

American Ham's of Bacon by (       ) if convenient — With Love to the Family —

I remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate  
W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edenburgh March 16<sup>th</sup> 1784

Filial affection, actuates me to avail myself of every opportunity that occurs of informing you of my situation and Welfare. Upon taking retrospect of your letters, and considering your Paternal advice, the more am I impressed with a sense of my Duty to you and to myself — Be assured that my ambition here is not to gratify sensual pleasure, but to attain that which will afford more durable and Permanent felicity — I mean a thorough knowledge of my Profession — The Plan you have laid down for me to pursue, will afford an ample field for speculation and experience, but am afraid your remittances are too limited, to accomplish the end — I have not only maturely deliberated on it, myself, but have ask'd the advice of several Physicians in this City. and upon calculation, am of opinion, that £200 more will be wanting, to execute every thing to my wish & satisfaction. This at first sight, will appear an extravagant request but let me assure you it will be no more than will enable me to conduct my Studies with reputation. It is not to gratify the Luxury of a deluded imagination; but barely to afford the necessaries of Life.

“ To breathe, is not to live, but to do well —

There has been several People at Glasgow bit by Mad Dog's, one of them died from it, but the rest seem to be on the recovery. There seem's to be a great distraction of Sentiments in London, but enough of this — With my Love & Affection to the Family

Believe me to be Y<sup>r</sup>

Affectionate Son W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

P. S. Make Allen write to me.

To Samuel Chase in London

Dear Sir/

Edenburgh, April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1784

The last letter I received from my Father, he informed me you would deposit One hundred Pounds with M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Johnson for my use — if you succeeded in your Agency — Should be glad you would inform me if may I expect any assistance from you in that respect — I am really affraid the expences of Europe will so far exceed my Fathers expectation; that he will think me dissipated and extravagant — It will not cost me less than two hundred Pounds the first year, with the strictest Oeconomy — The expences of Edenburgh are far greater than is generally represented. When you write to Annapolis, do inform my Father, I shall not be able to accomplish the Plan he has laid down for less than two hundred Pounds more than he mentions — that is, to go to Paris next Spring and continue there the summer & then return to London to stay the following Winter. It will not cost me less than fifty or sixty Guineas to travel from this to Paris & back again to London — When did you hear from home? I have been waiting for some time in anxious expectation. Remember me to all Friends;

Ever Y<sup>r</sup> most Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh May 15<sup>th</sup> 84

I have wrote you such a number of letters lately, that I am almost exhausted for subjects to write upon, but as I think it my duty to avail myself of every opportunity that presents, so I think it incumbent on me to inform you in what manner I mean to conduct my studies this Summer — Our Anatomical classes are now terminated, and the summer Classes<sup>1</sup> in the

<sup>1</sup> Pennant, Thomas, *A tour in Scotland, 1769*, 4th edition, London, 1776 III, 247, says that each session lasts about six months beginning in Novem-



different branches of Medicine and Pharmacy will commence next week — I mean to attend three of them viz — *On Mid-Wifery* — *Botany* and *Materia Medica*. These with my application of french, will employ the summer, When I am in hopes to make such a progress as to enable me to dedicate the greatest part of the following Winter to Anatomy an Surgery — Mr Chase informs me that it will not be in his power, to deposit any money in Mr Johnsons hands for my use — Mr Russel having filed a Bill in Chancery against him — He likewise advises me against going to Paris — however your determination shall be predominant — The Remittances you inform (me) I may expect will nearly be sufficient to defray the expences that will accrue in the prosecution of my studies, but when you reflect on the many necessities that will be wanting on my return (& w<sup>ch</sup> I have before informed you of) I hope you will endeavor to enlarge them. I have drawn a Bill on you in favour of Mr Rutland for £20 which, was not for want of money, but because I am apprehensive of difficulties which might attend your remitting regularly — He has been kind in offering me an advance of any Sum but have deferred exceeding twenty Pounds for fear it might embarrass you. An Air Balloon is constructing in this City, which is to carry up several Gentlemen of Distinction, With particular Instruments to navigate it in the Air, how far it will succeed I am at a loss to say — My Love & affection to the Family, with my constant suppl(ication) for their health & Happiness — My Comp<sup>ts</sup> to all acquaintances — and Believe me to be

Dear Sir Y<sup>r</sup> ever Affectionate Son  
W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edinburgh July 15<sup>th</sup> 84

I wrote you a few day's ago by way of Philadelphia, acknowledge. Lectures in botany, and attendance on the infirmary continue through the summer, many students remaining for these courses.

edging the receipt of yours of the 19<sup>th</sup> of april — I have since received letters dated in May by the Nonesuch — and am sorry to find among them none from you — Dr. Wetherspoon<sup>1</sup> arrived here a few days ago, when a Public Dinner was given him by a number of American friends- The toasts were sent to press for Publication, but were refused a place in the paper — He set off a day or two ago for Glasgow on his way to America — Dr Franklin has arrived in London is in perfect health — I am sorry I did not get a letter of introduction to him from Mr Chase which might perhaps be of some advantage to me should I go to France — I have inclosed a letter to Mr Rutland, which I hope will be delivered — Very little here worth communicating — Make my Love to the family & Believe me to be ever Your affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edenburgh August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1784

I have just received a letter from Mr Chase who informs me he is about to leave London and to whom I commit the care of this letter I have received your's of the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 19<sup>th</sup> of September 12<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> of November and 25<sup>th</sup> of December, all which I have answered three fold — In my last I was undetermined wether to go to London immediately, and I remain still in doubt. I have consulted the different Professors of this University, but their decision was for me remaining another winter here, but as their private interest was concerned, I placed no great confidence in their determination. I have wrote to Mr Chase, to collect the Opinion of some Gentlemen of the Profes-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. John Witherspoon (1723-1794), presbyterian clergyman from Edinburgh, who had become principal of Princeton College in 1768. He was an active supporter of the American Revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1783 he went abroad to solicit funds for Princeton, but found so much feeling against the Americans that he had to abandon his plans.

sion in London and inform me. I shall weigh both sides and choose for myself.

I am at present no judge what advantages are to be derived in London — Edinburgh is certainly one of the best Theoretical schools in the World.

I have informed you of my association & my flattering prospects (I likewise intimated the expence) which I trust will be satisfactory I have give you an account of a little Woman who arrived here some time ago; since which have arrived two twin brothers from Ireland quite the reverse — they are eight feet high & proportionable I could walk with great ease under their Arm-Pits. I the last Week took a ride round the suburbs of this City in Company with some acquaintances from Virginia when we touched at Roslin Castle & rode thro' the Duke of Buccleugh's Park & likewise viewed his Palace,<sup>1</sup> which is by far one of the most Elegant buildings that I have seen since my arrival in Scotland — There is to be races at Leith, about a mile from this city the following week — When a Balloon as large as Col<sup>o</sup> Lloyds house<sup>2</sup> is to be set off and some men to ascend in it. This will be the first attempt of the kind either in England or Scotland — I suppose you have heard ere this of the Death of old D<sup>r</sup> Stewart make my Comp<sup>ts</sup> to all friends & with my Love to the Family I remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate

Son W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edinburgh August 6<sup>th</sup> 84.

As I think it my duty to communicate every thing with respect to my conduct in Europe. so I shall omit nothing which

<sup>1</sup> The Palace of Duke of Buccleugh at Dalkeith, and Roslin Castle across the woods from it, were among the most interesting spots to the south of Edinburgh. This drive is described in Smeaton, *Story of Edinburgh*, London, 1905, Ch. XXVI.

<sup>2</sup> This building had been the only three storied house in Annapolis before the Revolution. It is now known as the Chase House, having been built by Samuel Chase in 1769, sold to Edward Lloyd in 1771, served for a time as the Governor's Mansion, and acquired again by the Chase family in 1847.

if misrepresented to you — might create uneasiness — Know then that Five young Gentlemen & myself have collected a sum of seventy Guineas with which we mean to explore part of Europe not only as it will afford great satisfaction, but that we may be able in the ensuing Winter to undertake our studies again with greater alacrity — I believe we shall go as far as London and if we find it more conducive to our improvement we shall continue there otherwise we shall return to Edinburgh — and partake a little more of metaphysical reasoning I have been waiting a long time in expectation of hearing from you. I shall be able shortly to give Mr<sup>s</sup> Caldeleugh a satisfactory account of her son as we shall either go or return by Dumfries. With my Love to the Family & friends I remain ever Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edinburgh Sept<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 84

This will be delivered to you by Mr J<sup>s</sup> Burn of this City, who comes to Annapolis with a view to find employment in the Capacity of a Clerk or any other Genteel avocation — I have received many Civilities from this Young Gentleman's Father & Family & therefore recommend him particularly to your friendship, hoping you will exert exerything in your power toward his Interest — If any merch<sup>t</sup> in the City should want an assistant I hope you will not hesitate a moment, in recommending this Young Gentleman to their attention — Being fully convinced, he will meet with a favourable reception; I remain ever your

Affectionate

Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edinburgh Sept<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 84.

The fourth day after I wrote you from London I arrived in this City — I intima(ted to) you, that I expected some money from Capt. Ste(wart)<sup>1</sup> which would detain me a day or two, however (since) my Company was anxious to get away; I re(ceived) but Nine pounds Sterling, acknowledging (a) receipt on your account of Fifteen Pounds Maryland currency —

I dined with M<sup>r</sup> (Wallace) a few days ago who acknowledged your fa(vorable) reception of M<sup>r</sup> Geddis — The classes do (not) commence untill the 29<sup>th</sup> of October so that I mean to spend a week or two at M<sup>r</sup> Stewarts<sup>2</sup> seat at Argaty untill they begin — Edinburgh at present is very dull as every body almost have retired to the Country. I wish to God you would prevail on M<sup>r</sup> Chase to write to D<sup>r</sup> Shippen in Philadelphia for my certificate of having attended the College and transmit it by the first opportunity He told me he was Intimate with D<sup>r</sup> Franklin & a letter of Introduction to him would be of service to me — There was a scene which presented itself in this city the other day which was exceedingly Laughable — D<sup>r</sup> Graham<sup>3</sup> appeared & gave notice that he was to give a public Lecture in a few days — Accordingly he appeared, carrying with him his usual absurd Customs, with the (affec)tation of superlative wisdom to a ridiculous (extr)eme — His Garb, Gait & Gestures were (grotes)que & resembled that of a magician or Conjuror — He was Comparised in an enormous Whig with many other Paraphrenalia — In short he made his Lecture & was

<sup>1</sup> Captain of a ship from Annapolis.

<sup>2</sup> A Scot who was apparently related to some of the Stewarts of Annapolis.

<sup>3</sup> James Graham (1745-1794), a notorious charlatan who had studied at Edinburgh, but had probably failed to qualify as a physician. He travelled to America and practiced there, returning to England in 1774 where he became a fashionable quack, widely advertised by himself and others. He was in Edinburgh in July 1783, was imprisoned there, and was finally expelled on August 22, 1783, according to the Dictionary of National Biography, XXII, 323-326, which quotes the *Caledonian Mercury* as authority. He must have reappeared a year later, when William Quynn saw him.

immediately expelled the city. About fifteen day's ago — A Mr ( ) in this City ascended to a height of One M(ile) in Air Balloon to the admiration of every Spectator — Inform Dr Stewart that I can procure him a young man well versed in chymical Pharmacy; but he (is) desirous of knowing what encourage(ment) he may expect. I enclose this to Capt Stewart, who I flatter myself will fo(rward) it the first opportunity — A Gentleman leaves Edinburgh for London in a week by whom I shall transmit a Packett — My love and affection to the Family I

Remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affection(ate)

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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My Dear Father/

Edinburgh Oct<sup>r</sup> 3rd 84

There was a young man who left this City some time ago and sails for Maryland with Capt. Stewart; He is desirous to get with some merchant or any other genteel employment. His Father is acquainted in the Family that I live from whom I have experienced many civilities. I have therefore Recommended him to your notice and flatter myself, you will render him every service in your power (I have) wrote to Capt Stewart requesting he would let me have the amount of the young man's passage which his (father) will advance me immediately provided (it meets) Stewarts approbation. ( ) I shall acknowledge it on your account-

I wrote you some time ago, requesting, you would prevail on Mr Chase to write to Philadelphia & obtain a certificate of my having attended all the Professors in that University, particularly Dr Coones Lectures on the *materia medica*. I could wish you would exert yourself in procuring it, as it is not clear to me by that means I may take my degrees in this City — But should it be impracticable, I shall repair next spring to Glasgow, where Dr Murray took his and stand Candidate for the Doctoral Cap. as Dr Murray was the man under whose Auspices I first

commenced the study of Medicine, I think I am greatly indebted to him for any advancement that I have made in the Science — I therefore think it my duty as an acknowledgement to dedicate my Thesis (to him). I should write him by ( ) I would not wish to burthen him with a Packett — I could wish you would make Interest with M<sup>r</sup> Chase for a letter to D<sup>r</sup> Franklin as it will be of infinite service to me should I go to Paris — There was a man yesterday to have ascended in a balloon but the wind being very high it blew down the Pole to which it was affixed, but which accident a Boy got killed & several wounded — He is to attempt it again this day. You will be pleased to excuse this disrangement of lines; but why should I apologize? When I have the authority of Chesterfield to justify it — I am (greatly) surprised not to hear from Betsy, I expected (to) have had all the Tea Table Chat of the City. With my Comp<sup>ts</sup> to all Friends and with my Love to (the Family I)

remain Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Son

W<sup>m</sup> Quynn

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*From Alexander Innes to Allen Quynn.*

Dear Sir,

Edinburgh Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> December 1784

At first view of this Epistle, I make no doubt, but you will be not a little surprised, at my adressing myself to you, being totally unacquainted, but I flatter myself, that upon perusal, the surprise that may have arisen, in this respect, will be somewhat allayed.

I as a most intimate friend and acquaintance of your Sons, could not refrain, putting pen to paper in this present juncture, tho' the powers of Epistolary correspondence, are not alike liberally given to every one, and as the present purport of this letter, requires a person experienced in the World, to delineate, still the feelings of my heart, somehow naturally dictate for the present.

How vain are all the designs of Man? Unmindful of his transitory state, he lays plans of permanent felicity, he sees the purpose of his heart ready to prosper, the air drawn building rises, he watches it with a beating heart, it touches the very point at which he aimed, the very summit of imagined perfection, when an unforeseen storm arises, and the smiling deceitful structure of hope, is dashed in one moment to the Ground. It is not by resisting, but by soothing grief, that we must heal the wounded heart. There is a particular pleasure in relieving the grief of others, to divert if possible their attention, from the mournfull objects, which may at times ingross them, we must find out the retreats of Woe, we may point out distress, which it may sometimes be in our power to alleviate. But in vain does the pride of human Wisdom, seek to explore the counsels of the most High, certain of the paternal care of our Creator our part is submission to his will. When youthful and promising Virtue finds an early tomb, tis just for every friendly heart to share, those unexpressive pangs of human Woe, the anguish of a Father and cares of a Mother, commands a sympathetic tear. Oh! relentless Fate! thus to be snatched away in bloom of life, must *he* become thy Prey, and fall a Victim to thy arm? How short is the Journey from our natal hour to the endless precincts of eternal day. What are all the enjoyments here below, when still precarious fate does domineer?, For in Pleasure's Grip, the dregs of Woe are mixed, and none can vaunt of a lasting comfort in this World. But you shou'd not repine beneath the stroke which heaven has given, shall human wisdom tax the divine power, and murmur against the decrees of Heaven. Pardon, *Dear Sir*, this mournful detail, but the particular share of attachment, that was mutually exchanged twixt your *Son* and I, engages me, to open my heart to you. — My sensibility is my pledge, he was never a friend by halves, for a true friend is rare to be met with. — On Monday 6<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, my dear and sincere friend and companion, your Son, Dr W<sup>m</sup> Quynn was siezed with a fever.

From day to day it heightened progressively upon him, and



indeed he was very sensible till about the sixth day. During this period he was very apprehensive, and often regreted, being so far from home, and what a severe stroke it wou'd be to your Family shou'd he not get better, and how his Fathers hopes wou'd be blasted and<sup>c</sup> — In such a pathetic strain did he continually express himself — On Monday evening 13th the fever got into his head and continued stronger until 6 oclock next morning, *Oh! for I shall ever remember the fatal hour! he expired.*

The recollection of the fatal moment forces tears from my eyes. ....

Little did I imagine that the date of my dear friends existence was so nigh, and death coming on with such hasty and gigantic strides,

He stayed in a M<sup>rs</sup> Mollisons, a widow lady of this place, who I can assure you, from the day he was taken badly, till the day of his death shewed a maternal care towards him in every respect and on all occasions. D<sup>rs</sup> Gregory and Cullen two of the most eminent Physicians in this place attended, but it was a putrid fever of the most inveterate kind that ever they had been witness to, and which at this same time is raging considerably. A M<sup>r</sup> John Fyfe Banker in this place took charge of the funeral, and indeed every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity. — Your son when in life, was wont to get his money from him, and he, I understood reimbursed himself on M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Johnston of London.

The last honours were paid to *him* on Friday 17<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> at One Oclock when he was interred in the Gray friars Churchyard of this City. — M<sup>r</sup> Alex. Wallace, Banker in this City, stood chief mourner.

You may rely, that every article that belonged to your Son will be properly looked after by M<sup>r</sup> Fyfe, (who is a Gentleman of an unquestionable character) & properly dispatched. — I can no longer share his most agreeable company and friendship. — He fell soon indeed the ill fated prey of a rapid and inveterate trouble. — Little did I imagine that my dear friend's glass was

run. Why do I say so? I hope in God he is now happy, *thrice happy*, now enjoying the fruits of his thoroughly understanding the awfull lessons of divine Wisdom. — Believe me, Dear Sir; I really share with your grief, in the loss of such a promising young man. — I can form ideas of the tenderness of your heart; I know how much, *how very much* his death will affect your extreme sensibility, but let the single consideration, of *his* retreat from sorrow and anxiety, to eternal bliss, repress the turbulency of your, unfeigned sorrow, and if perchance busy memory shou'd intrude, on your, more important reflections, and trouble you with a thought, of your *dear Son*, drop one tributary tear, over his silent grave, as you may then think; from his too early secession from the gay & busy World. At the same (time) I can freely say, that he was universally beloved, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and is now universally regretted. —

Cruelly indeed am I deceived from such a Stroke! Now alas instead of enjoying the pleasure of his agreeable company and conversation, no less distinguished by solidity of remark, than polished elegance of diction.

But alas! the death of your much loved Son, can never, I dare say, be driven from your most solitary retreats.

In every particular which constitutes the (endearments) of life unhappy, you need not repine, fortify your mind with patience & wait with perfect resignation for that day, when the Soul shuffling off this mortal Coil, shall awaken into happiness compleat & joy eternal.

From your own experience I dare say, you may find, that happiness term'd sometimes our beings end and aim, tho' often searched for, is seldom found. Environed by perplexities and dangers, it eludes the activity of the most vigilant observer, endued with the Coolest & most deliberate mind, and enjoying the full exertions of vigorous faculties as well as the rude attempts, of the untutored Sons of nature, attempts projected without thought, and disconcerted with facility —

I flatter myself you will at once perceive my motives for

writing you on this present mournfull occasion, as I assure you they were from an untainted friendship & regard I had & still have for your Sons memory. —

I have directed this to the care of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Wallace, Johnson & Muir London, to be forwarded by them, for you, first opportunity, and which I hope you will receive safe. — It will afford me a singular satisfaction, if you would take the trouble, to let me have a few lines from you upon the receipt of this, as I will be anxious to hear if it reaches you safe. —

In the mean time attending to your answer,

I am very respectfully, and with much regard,

Dear Sir Your Most Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Alex. Innes.

P. S. You may please direct for me care of William Scott Esq<sup>r</sup> Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh. Should you not favour me with a few lines, I shall conclude from your Silence, that you have lookt upon my letter, in an officious point of view, tho' God knows the warmth of my heart.

A. I.

## GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE RETIRES.

PAUL H. GIDDENS

*Allegheny College.*

“It is with equal reluctance Lord Baltimore dictates, and my pen transmits his Commands,” began Secretary Hamersley in a letter to Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland on July 20, 1768, which informed him of his dismissal from the chief executive's office.<sup>1</sup> In the next sentence, Hamersley named the

<sup>1</sup> Horatio Sharpe, *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1888, Vol. III, p. 515. (Hereinafter referred to as *Sharpe Cor.*)

newly-appointed governor, Robert Eden, a younger brother of Sir John Eden, a brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, and a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. On behalf of Lord Baltimore, Hamersley wrote that "the workings of Nature, the Merit of his Brother in Law, to himself particularly, and the Sollicitations of Relations have at length prevailed, and forced him to take the Painful Resolution of Delegating the Successor to Mr. Eden, for I am thoroughly satisfied, and he has Authorized me to say no other Successor would have been sent you by him, unless you had first desired it."<sup>2</sup> Apart from this, no reason was given by Lord Baltimore for the removal of Sharpe, who had been governor of Maryland since 1573. Other reasons for the action, however, are gleaned here and there. Sharpe infers in one of his letters that possibly John Morton Jordan of London, the "Supervisor of Accounts Lands and Revenues," may have been somewhat instrumental in arousing the suspicions of proprietor.<sup>3</sup> While on a visit to Maryland, Jordan had expressed dissatisfaction over some things and intimated in private social circles that a change in the administration might be expected. From the remarks dropped by Jordan, Sharpe anticipated that his administration was drawing to a close. The governor admitted that during the last two years he had met with some "rubs" that made him uneasy.<sup>4</sup> A number of his appointments seemed to have "chagrined" Lord Baltimore. He also felt that Reverend Bennett Allen, agent and receiver general of the Land Office, had represented him in an unfavorable light to Lord Baltimore.<sup>5</sup> One wonders too, whether or not the death of John Sharpe in 1756 and of William Sharpe early in 1768 may not have had an effect upon the proprietor's action. As long as they lived, they were influential in governmental circles of London and often justified and defended the action of their brother to Lord Baltimore. Now that death had stilled their influence, possibly the proprietor felt freer to act

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 515.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 500.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 537.

<sup>5</sup> Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December 10, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

more independently. The whole question of Sharpe's dismissal, however, is a matter for speculation.

The relations between Sharpe and Lord Baltimore always seemed to be most cordial. Frequently they exchanged presents as tokens of the high esteem each held for the other. In 1758, for example, Sharpe sent a dozen dried rattlesnakes to the proprietor.<sup>6</sup> The following year Lord Baltimore sent the governor a mossy-figured, gold snuff box with the provincial coat of arms engraved upon it.<sup>7</sup> On more than one occasion Sharpe sent a pipe of old Madeira wine meliorated by the provincial climate and a hogshead of Maryland Burgundy; a dozen excellent hams often accompanied the wine.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, expressions of proprietary approval of the governor's conduct and action were most frequently received. In May, 1760, Sharpe assured Lord Baltimore that "the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to signify your Approbation of my Conduct since I have had the honour to serve your Ldp hath made me extremely happy. . . ."<sup>9</sup> Four years later Sharpe again wrote, "The kind Terms in which your Ldp was pleased to express your Approbation of my Conduct & of my Endeavours to serve your Ldp & the People over whom I preside give me the highest Satisfaction & manifest your Ldps sincere Regard for & Anxiety to promote the happiness of your Tenants, to advance which hath as I hope your Ldp is persuaded been also my constant Study at the same time I acted up to the Duty I owe your Ldp; & if the affairs of Government have not been carried on with as much harmony as could have been wished I will venture to affirm that the Evil has been owing to the Malevolence & disingenious Behaviour of some who love to fish in none but troubled waters rather than to any Step I have taken since I had the honour to bear your Ldp's Commission."<sup>10</sup> At the time

<sup>6</sup> *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 227, 298.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 477, 562.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 544, Vol. III, pp. 20, 61, 66, 86, 185.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 402.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 171.

of Sharpe's dismissal, Secretary Hamersley, on behalf of the proprietor said, "The Attention and regard you have constantly paid him, your unwearied Zeal to Promote the Welfare of his Province, the Uninterrupted harmony which has ever subsisted not only between you and him, but between you and every Branch of his Government and even every Individual in that Government and the very acceptable light in which your Services have been constantly rec'd by your King and Country here, all Concur to make his Lordship wish that Connection might have been Co-Extensive with your Lives, unless your own better fortune had first Inclined you to Dissolve the Union."<sup>11</sup>

The same friendliness seems to have marked the relations of Sharpe and Secretary Calvert.<sup>12</sup> At one time, the governor sent Calvert an Indian scalp; the latter reciprocated by sending Sharpe some English hares and dogs for his pleasant villa.<sup>13</sup> Once in a long conference with His Majesty, Calvert made a splendid report on Sharpe's conduct.<sup>14</sup> Both Lord Baltimore and Calvert used their influence in governmental circles at various times to secure military commands and other favors for the governor.

That Sharpe was never supremely happy with his position in Maryland is revealed in confidential letters to his brother, William. He said in 1760, "I must confess I have often repented that I quitted the 20th Regt to come to America but as I cannot it seems now hope to get into the Army again on a good Footing I shall endeavour to make the best of my Condition & am in hopes that (if my Lord only does me Common Justice I shall in a few years after the End of the War which has been a very expensive one to me be in Circumstances to live where I list in Case I should then quit this Govern."<sup>15</sup> Journeys to New York, Philadelphia, and other points on His Majesty's service, the frequency and length of the Assembly sessions, and

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 515.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 129.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 142, 168.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 106, 128, 139.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 440.

visits from military officials necessitated spending a considerable part of his salary. When all these items, plus a part of the house rent and the £250 paid annually to Calvert, were deducted from his £1400 salary not much was left against a future day. By 1759, he had spent over a £1,000 in behalf of the public service and had not received one shilling in expense money.<sup>16</sup> "Was it a time of peace," Sharpe wrote in 1757, "or would our Assembly make a reasonable Allowance for my extraordinary Expences on these Occasions, I would not Complain, tho I am obliged to pay so much to Mr. Calvert out of my Sallary which no Governor before 1751 ever did, but really what with the Burden of these Expences & other incidental Charges which the late Ld Baltimore used to make an Allowance for out of the Fines & Forfeitures but which I defray out of my own purse, I really believe I am as ill off as any Governor on the Continent except those that are elective in some of the New England Republican Governments."<sup>17</sup> He informed the proprietor about the "prodigious Decrease" of his revenue in hope that the amount paid to Calvert each year might be lessened. No relief was secured, however. Both William Sharpe and Governor Pownall offered to use their influence to procure for him the governorship of New York, but Sharpe was afraid of the consequences in case they should fail to secure the post and Lord Baltimore heard of it.<sup>18</sup> Besides the salary in New York was not much more than £1600 per year and he did not believe the exchange worth the trouble. William then offered to secure for him the governorship of North Carolina which he declined on account of the unhealthy climate and the undesirable character of the people.<sup>19</sup> Dinwiddie and William Sharpe even tried to get him a coloneley in the regular army, but Lord Ligonier, Albermarle, and Barrington assured them it was impossible.<sup>20</sup> If Sharpe could have raised a regiment in America, he might have obtained the commission. As he despaired of

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 359.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 47-48, 76, 84-85.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 47.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 441.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 87, 350, 351, 372, 442; William Sharpe to Horatio Sharpe, March 28, 1760. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

obtaining a better civil or military position, Sharpe endeavoured to reconcile himself to stay in Maryland. But he advised his brother, Joshua, in 1763, against leaving his law business in England for an office in the colonies. As for himself, he said, "was I in England & in Business by which I could live comfortably I would not for the sake of getting something more make my happiness dependent on the Caprice of others as is the Ease & happiness of every Governor in America."<sup>21</sup> After witnessing the demonstration against the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts, he wrote to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, "Should not an End be speedily put to the Disputes and Jealousies now subsisting between Great Britain & her Colonies lucky indeed will that Gov be that can act in such a manner as not to incur Censure either in America or at home, for my own part I think a private Station with a moderate fortune is at such a time preferable to a Governmt especially to one where the Governor is responsible to so many."<sup>22</sup>

Though restless and dissatisfied with his position as governor, Sharpe nevertheless rendered valiant service. Both in a civil and military capacity he made an admirable record.<sup>23</sup> His attempts to regulate the lives of the clergy and make them a respectable group, his efforts to promote public education, secondary as well as higher learning, his improvements in the administration in the land office, his military service during the French and Indian War, his impartiality in administering justice, his efforts to secure poor relief, and his liberal attitude towards the Roman Catholic subjects indicate the spirit and character of the man who presided over the colony for sixteen years. No governor seems to have so staunchly supported the

<sup>21</sup> Sharpe to Joshua Sharpe, December 29, 1763. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

<sup>22</sup> Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

<sup>23</sup> "His character for integrity was unimpeachable but his ability as a Governor was mediocre, and he possessed but little military capacity." Robert Dinwiddie, *The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758*, Richmond, 1883, see Preface, Vol. I, p. 80.



prerogatives of the proprietor and the king and at the same time retained the loyalty of the people. He had the happy faculty of being able to serve the interests of all in an eminently satisfactory manner. The times were troublesome and the position of a colonial governor hard, yet he ably guided the colony through those turbulent years.

Early in October, 1768, Sharpe received word that he had been superseded as governor of Maryland. As the report spread from county to county, people began formulating and sending messages of regret to their beloved governor. Among the first was one from the judges of the provincial court and twenty-one members of the bar. "Permit us, Sir," ran the address, "to express the Regrets we feel, at the Apprehension of being deprived of a Governor, and Chancellor, whose Conduct, in those high stations, cannot fail to meet with the Approbation of our most gracious Sovereign, and the Lord Proprietary, and has for ever ensured to your Excellency, the Gratitude, Esteem, and Respect of the People of Maryland."<sup>24</sup> The justices and grand jury of Baltimore county addressed the governor "with a Concern that appears equally to affect all Degrees of People, upon the Advices received of your being shortly to acquit your Administration over them. An Administration eminently distinguished for Justice and Mercy; in which whilst you was giving ample Proofs of an honourable Firmness in Support of his Majesty's Prerogative, and his Lordship's Rights, your Excellency, with a Benevolence of Heart, that we trust entitles you to his Majesty's gracious Approbation, as it assuredly hath endeared you to us, Carefully avoided any Infringement of the Rights of the Subject, thereby preserving the Laws, and that Peace and Happiness, in your Province, which are the chief End of Society, and of Government."<sup>25</sup> Especially appreciative was the message from the justices and grand jury of Frederick country who wished "to assure your Excellency, that we entertain a grateful Remembrance of your spirited and

<sup>24</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, November 3, 1768.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, November 24, 1768.

humane Conduct during the late War, by which protection was in a particular Manner afforded to the distressed inhabitants of this County, and the Service of the Sovereign greatly promoted.”<sup>26</sup> Other messages of commendation and regret came from the justices and grand juries of Anne Arundel, St. Marys, Kent, Prince George, Talbot, and Charles counties.<sup>27</sup> The public officials of the city of Annapolis also thanked the governor for the many favors conferred upon its inhabitants and for preserving their persons and property from violence on several critical occasions.<sup>28</sup> Thirty-five clergymen of the Established Church expressed their grateful appreciation for his veneration of religion, his exemplary attendance on public worship, and the respect and care shown to the clergy.<sup>29</sup>

Truly the governor could write to his brother, “I now quit the Station I have filled here with as much applause as I could ever have expected to do.”<sup>30</sup> But, he added, “Had I obtained the good Opinion of the people here at the Expence of any Right of His Ldps or by not discharging my Duty to the Crown & punctually obeying the Orders communicated to me from time to time by His Majesty’s Ministers I should consider the Compliments now paid Me as a Reflection on my Conduct.”<sup>31</sup> He pointed out, moreover, that he could not be accused of any such faults and that the journal of the lower house would prove his assertion. “In a word,” he concluded, “I have endeavoured to act in my publick Capacity like an honest Man & am under no apprehensions lest anything should be laid to my Charge that I may be ashamed of if put to Tryal be unable to justify, & for acting such a part I am sure of yours & the approbation of my own mind.” When William Eddis arrived in the colony

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, November 24, 1768.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, December 1, 1768, August 17, 1769.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, February 16, 1769.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, May 25, 1769.

<sup>30</sup> Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December 10, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

<sup>31</sup> Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December 10, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

in 1769, he observed that Sharpe "by the variable rectitude of his conduct, the affability of his manners, and his unremitting attention to the happiness and prosperity of Maryland, had established a well merited popularity, which, during an administration of sixteen years, continued in full force, and has secured to him the unabated love, and attachment of a grateful people."<sup>32</sup>

On Monday, June 1, 1769, the vessel carrying Governor Robert Eden and his family anchored near Annapolis.<sup>33</sup> A salute of seven guns announced the arrival of the new magistrate. The next morning Eden produced his commission before the council and received from Sharpe the great seal of the province. Thus ended the administration of Governor Horatio Sharpe.

Sharpe did not leave the colony immediately; he took up his residence at Whitehall, a fine country home on Chesapeake Bay, eight miles from Annapolis. The beautiful residence had been built by Sharpe and stands today as a monument to the good workmanship of the eighteenth century. No economy of money or space hindered the building of Whitehall; comfort, beauty, and utility dominated its construction. It was of the familiar Georgian style with the large central portion and wings. Four huge columns of stone painted white, extending from the ground to the second floor supporting a heavy Grecian canopy, give an imposing appearance as one approaches the front entrance.<sup>34</sup> Inside, there was an abundance of superb woodcarving which, according to the story, was done by a young convict servant. Whitehall was furnished luxuriously and reflected the owner's fine taste. Back of the house was the garden with its flowers, slips, and shrubs, some of which were imported from Holland, England, and France. A fine brickyard and a saw-

<sup>32</sup> William Eddis, *Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive; Comprising Occurrences from 1769 to 1777 inclusive*, London, 1792, p. 38.

<sup>33</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, June 8, 1769.

<sup>34</sup> Lady Matilda Edgar, *A Colonial Governor in Maryland*, New York, 1912, pp. 188-190, 245; John Martin Hammond, *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware*, Philadelphia, 1914, pp. 77-82.

mill had been early erected on the thousand acre estate. In addition to these, an old mill had been converted into a loom and spinning factory where wool, cotton, and flax were spun to make clothes for the master's slaves. Of Whitehall, Eddis said, "Colonel Sharpe, the late Governor, possesses a most delightful retirement, about seven miles distant; his house is on a large scale, the design is excellent, the apartments well fitted up, and perfectly convenient. The adjacent grounds are so judiciously disposed, that utility and taste are every where happily united; and when the worthy owner has completed his extensive plan, Whitehall will be one of the most desirable situations in this, or any of the neighboring provinces." <sup>35</sup>

After retiring to Whitehall, Sharpe spent most of his time managing the estate and sharing his generous hospitality with friends. "This gentleman," Eddis observed, "does not seem to entertain any idea of returning to his native land, but appears inclined to spend the residue of his days, within the limits of a province, which he has so long governed with honour to himself, satisfaction to the people, and fidelity to his sovereign." <sup>36</sup> Many a party of young people assembled there and danced to the music of an old spinet. Young people were particularly fond of the gracious host and many boatloads sailed from Annapolis round Greenbury Point to visit this charming country home. That free and easy life did not last long, for in 1773 Sharpe returned to England because of family affairs. He set sail from Maryland on July 10, 1773, leaving the management of his estate to John Ridout.

From across the sea Sharpe watched the brewing conflict between the colonies and mother country. On July 4, 1775, he wrote that the contest made him "extremely unhappy, not only on my own account but that of my country, and if no favourable offer arrives, and that speedily, from your side of the water, I shall lose all hope of a reconciliation. May God avert it. My heart bleeds for America as well as England." <sup>37</sup> But the catastrophe was not averted and the old governor lived to see the

<sup>35</sup> Eddis, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 20.

<sup>37</sup> Edgar, *op. cit.*, p. 264.

sturdy American colonies win independence, and establish a federal union. In 1790, Sharpe died at Hampstead at the age of seventy-two and the ownership of Whitehall passed to John Ridout, long-time friend and companion.

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## NEW RINEHART LETTERS.

EDITED BY WILLIAM SENER RUSK.

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Several years ago a body of letters by and about William H. Rinehart, Maryland's most distinguished sculptor, and addressed for the most part to Mr. W. T. Walters, was transferred from the files of his son, the late Mr. Henry Walters, to the library of the Peabody Institute, and there bound and accessioned. To the Trustees is due the preservation of these absorbing mementos, tending as they do to provide a third dimension for a personality of unusual vividness and friendliness.

The collection opens with fourteen letters from the sculptor, thirteen of them to his chief patron, W. T. Walters. Centering about Rinehart's illness and death are five letters from sculptor friends in Rome to Mr. Walters, including one dictated by the sculptor himself. A letter from one sculptor friend to another and the last codicil of the Rinehart Will follow. The next group of letters consists of twenty-one from John W. Paine of Troy, N. Y., to the sculptor, regarding the commissions he had given him, and eight letters from Mr. Paine to Mr. Walters and others, after Rinehart's death. A letter from the Collector of Customs in New York eventually makes clear the receipt of the monument concerned. Some thirty-three letters from Mr. W. H. Herriman to Mr. Walters during the period the former was acting for the executors, Messrs. Walters and Newcomer, in closing the sculptor's studio, provide an adequate picture of the esteem in which Rinehart was held in Rome. The large volume concludes with miscellaneous items, such as a letter

from Rhinehart's housekeeper, studio inventories, and then the auction sale pamphlets and Mr. Herriman's final accounting. A box of unbound items is also preserved for the bibliophile and antiquary.

In the present article Rhinehart's own letters will be transcribed and allowed to speak for themselves. Business directions will be summarized, but otherwise *verbatim* accuracy will be sought. The reader must be reminded at this point that the sculptor's schooling was more in accordance with a farm boy's fancy than the parental ideal, and that no punctuation, combined with wayward spelling, causes an occasional word to be guessed at or even omitted. Only in the last months does the handwriting begin to fail, however, and only in a single instance, during the fatal illness, does a querulous note inject itself.

The first letter reports that Rhinehart is engaged on his "Hattie Newcomer" and that the figures, presumably busts, of Messrs. Walters and Oliver are already cut in marble and scheduled to be shipped shortly. Rhinehart queries about the monument recently erected for Mr. Walters in Greenmount Cemetery and continues:

Rome, June 29th '67

My dear Mr. Walters,

We are having a gay old time here just now. I suppose never since the history of the world has there been such a large assembly of ecclesiastics as are now assembled in Rome. Out of nine hundred bishops in the Romish church five hundred are now in Rome, and as near as one can come at it about 18 or 20 thousand priests. They are mostly from France, Spain and Italy, and quite a good number from America. The latter are by far the finest and most intelligent looking men and some of them splendidly dressed. Rome actually looks now like a city of priests. You can imagine—add to the number we had here 20 thousand more and those 20,000 continually on the street—how priestly it must look to-day. The church has been illuminated inside. The effect is not very imposing. They fill the

whole body of it with drapery, bonnets, chandeliers, etc., but it is beautiful and rich and not at all St. Peter's. You would not recognize it. However, it was got up with great expense and perhaps is as good as a thing of the kind can be. The Pope looked well but somewhat fatigued; he has had a very hard week of it. Last night we had the illumination of St. Peter's and to-night the fireworks (I wish you were here to see them) and to-morrow grand doings at St. Paul's-outside-the-gate, Monday chariot races in the villa Borghese, and I am told it is to be kept up (that is, different amusements) until the latter part of next week. They say the Pope has made the affair pay. All the bishops brought him something and some, very large sums of money.

. . . . .

I suppose you are of course living in at your beautiful country place. I should like to drop in upon you to-morrow, for instance, Sunday, sit on the porch, hear the charming rattle of the crystal ice, then from the massive glass with a clear bright strain satisfy my inmost soul with the . . . nectar. Oh, there was a time just one year ago to-morrow since you and I sipped together one of those mammoth juleps. Well, what a change to-morrow. I will fancy you again enjoying the same blessing with some other friend whilst I have nothing but warm, sour wine.

I hope to get to Paris sometime in August and perhaps will be away a month or six weeks. Give my best love to Harry and Jennie and remember me to all old friends.

Sincerely your friend,

Wm. H. Rinehart

I will send you a photograph of my last little figure if I can find the time; it is for a monument . . . *Faith*.

The next letter tells of the shipment of the busts just mentioned in Mr. Walters' care, and of the dispatch of the Lurman bust, Mr. Walters to collect and credit the sculptor's drafts for the work. Then follows:

Rome, August 12, '67

My dear Mr. Walters,

I have not heard from you since you left Paris. I suppose you have almost forgotten how to write *Rome*. Now, Mr. . . . how do you do? Please let me know. We are having a mighty dry old time in Rome at present. I have never seen the place (so) completely deserted. We have had some cholera in Rome and a fearful lot of it in some of the towns not far off. At Linola (?) and some of the towns alone it has been very bad. Several of the smaller and more pretty towns have been almost depopulated, and for the last 6 days it has been fearful in Albano. You remember what a small place Albano is. Well, they died at the rate of 60 or 80 per day. It is not so bad now, but was terrible for a few days. In Rome it has been confined mostly to the poor, but in Albano it has taken the rich as well. Among its victims was the Queen Dowager of Naples, Princess Calano (?) and Cardinal Altiera and many others of good position but of less note. Ives lost a child there, and I had to go out and stay one night and most of (the) next day. I have never seen people so panic-stricken. In the morning they sit gloomily in front of their houses, no working, no talking, all the shops shut; and in the afternoon the men get drunk, sing, dance, and howl about the streets till late at night. Many go to the hill by the lake and stay there all night and return next morning better food than ever for the cholera, and, (in) fact, they are mad—it puts one in mind of what we read of the plague at Florence.

. . . . .

. . . It is most likely I shall leave here for Paris in a few days to stay a month somewhere out of Rome.

I suppose Harry and Jennie are having a good time in the country. How I should like to drop in on you all next Sunday and get a good plate of green corn or something else green. I have eaten nothing but beef, macaroni, and fried potatoes for two months—nothing green, no fruit but about 6 or 8 peaches and a bunch of grapes in all that time or more even (?), since



. . . afraid of cholera. But I am afraid I will dry up or get the scurvy if I do not soon get something green to eat.

Give my love to Harry and Jennie and tell Harry to look well after those crows.

Most truly yours,

Wm. H. Rinehart

Do write us a line.

In the third letter Rinehart speaks of a photograph to be sent Mr. Newcomer shortly showing the progress of work in hand for him. He again indicates that Mr. Walters is acting as his private banker in collecting his drafts, correcting the amounts drafted when necessary, forwarding mail to patrons, etc. Then :

Rome, Sept. 23, '67

My dear Mr. Walters,

I just returned last night. I had a good time in Paris and saw the Exhibition pretty well and was delighted with it. Lucas(?) spent the last day with me there and he told me that it is much more beautiful now than when you saw it—simply because everything is finished and the grass and flowers are in their perfection. What a wonderful place; I would not have missed it for anything. I find the cholera has abated here but the weather is still very hot—hotter than when I left in August—and scarcely anyone of the thousands that left has yet returned. I never saw the city so deserted. I had hoped to find a letter from you upon my return as it has been a very long time since I have heard from you. Do drop me a line and let me know how things are with you. What have you done with the monumental statute? Has it been put in its place and how do you like it?

. . . . .

Give my love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours truly,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The fourth letter complains that Rinehart has little to write about, that sales have been poor and that he is forced to draw on funds at home to tide him over. Further:

Rome Nov. 4, '71

My dear Mr. Walters,

. . . . .

We are having most charming weather. I wish you were here to enjoy it. The campagna never looked more beautiful. It has been so dry that every sprig of grass is burnt brown; that, with the yellow leaves of the trees and the blue and purple mountains make such a lovely effect. I take a walk every Sunday (of) 8 or 12 miles, and sometimes when it is cold even 20 miles, and enjoy every foot of it. It is the only recreation I get. The Parliament meets sometime this month. Then we will have such a hustle, noise, and confusion. Rome will never be old Rome again. You would be surprised to see how they have cleaned the houses. Some of the streets look quite new and it is generally admitted to be an improvement. But it is not the cleaning of houses nor the opening of streets I object to but the influx of politicians, stock . . . and fast people. These will make the disagreeable changes. The price(s) of house rents are fabulous. Many of the rents have been tripled, and more than half, doubled; but next year must bring them down against because the Americans and English will go to the hotels and the Italians cannot afford to pay such rents. My love to Harry and Jennie and my pious regard to McCoy,

Yours affectionately,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The business sections of the fifth letter tell of Rinehart's draft on Mr. Walters for £350 in favor of Ferdinand von Miller, the director of the Royal Foundry in Munich for casting an unnamed bronze statue (Taney ?). He says he is uncertain when he can leave Rome, presumably for his trip to America of that year, as he is still busy on his busts. The sea-

son has been a poor one, despite hotels in Rome and Naples filled with Americans—"not much gaiety." While few Southerners are in Italy, he names three Baltimore families at the time in Rome, and says that Captain Taylor is in Naples. The *Clytie* is mentioned, when he reports that the one sent to the London Exhibition has been sold. Then:

Rome, Mar. 18, '72

My dear Mr. Walters,

I am thinking seriously about making a visit to San Francisco when I go home. I should like very much to see that country. Besides I have several busts to model there. There is still much talk about the Pope's leaving Rome, but I do not think there is the slightest probability of it. We are to have no Easter ceremonies, no illuminations—the old cuss is real mad and won't do anything. One can only enter the Vatican now with a permit and then only two hours at a time—what nonsense.

I suppose you will have everything so arranged as to come out with me in the autumn. I shall expect it. I have not a word of news to write you. If I don't sell the *Clytie*, I will send her home and see what I can do with her there. I have sent one to the London Exhibition, but that one is sold.

Yours respectfully and affectionately,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The next letter says the *Taney* has been sent to Hamburg for shipment, again in Mr. Walters' care, who is asked to send it at once to Annapolis, and to direct its temporary storage in a dry place to prevent the streaking of the bronze. Rinehart hopes, he says, to be in Baltimore by mid-August, perhaps stopping *en route* to model a bust, after leaving Rome early in July. He plans to sail via Liverpool, he says, so as to include the Exhibition, presumably in London. "I will give you notice a couple

of weeks before sailing so you can look up the *mint*," he adds.  
Further:

Rome May 30 '72

My dear Mr. Walters,

I enclose you a photograph of my last group taken from the clay. It comes (out?) a little dark in places, but will give you some idea of what it is like. It has been ordered by Lt. Col. Lewis of Harper's Ferry, but he thinks he will settle near Baltimore. I am to get £1000 for it. It is over life-size—the woman would stand a little over 6 feet. (*Latona and Her Children?*)

My love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours truly and sincerely,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The letter to Mr. Paine explains itself.

Baltimore Feb. 26, '73

My dear Mr. Paine,

I received your letter a few days ago but have been so busy that I have not found time to write. I have enclosed you a photograph of my sketch. It is very rough but will give you some idea of what I propose to make. I have been so pressed that I found it impossible to make a more finished sketch. You told me when in Baltimore that something (like ?) the one over Mrs. Walters' (grave?) would suit you. I have made it something like, yet very unlike. The sentiment is the same; that is, she holds a wreath of immortelles to crown the dead, but she is overpowered (by love of the departed) and the wreath still remains in her hand. If you like the design I will make the statue for you either in marble or bronze and deliver the same in New York . . . for the sum of eight hundred pounds sterling (£800), and will also furnish the design for pedestal suitable for the statue.

For the completion of the statue I shall require three years,

and one-third of the money when I commence the statue or . . . the model, one-third when the bronze or marble is complete, and the remaining third when you get a bill of lading that the statue is on its way. These terms and stipulations may seem superfluous to you between friends, but I think it much better to be perfectly plain in business matters. I shall either leave for Europe on the 8th or 15th, but I hope on the former, but I will let you know and hope you will be able to meet me in New York. I will take out 16 busts; 4 of them are to be statues.

Yours truly,

W. H. Rinehart

The eighth letter of our series is written shortly before Rinehart sails for America. It reads:

Rome. June 26th, '73

My dear Mr. Walters,

I would have written to you long ago but have been waiting to see if I could possibly join you the 1st of August, but I am much afraid I shall not be able to do so. My statue will be too far advanced to leave in the hands of the workmen and not enough finished to cast. I should like to be there with you. I am really not certain I will get there at all, for since I wrote to you I have received a commission to make (a) monumental statue for that man in Troy. £800 (is) no so bad—an ideal statue in bronze, 5 ft. 6 in. high, about the size of yours. He is in a great hurry. To do my best I shall be pushed to the utmost to finish my commissions according to contract. How long will you likely stay in Vienna? I may get there before you leave. Let me know. You said nothing in your letter when you expected to be in Rome. I think you will find it very much more pleasant in October. There are not so many people to block up the Gallery, and (as) a general thing the weather is delightful. I see by the papers old O'Donnell is dead at last and Oliver left a rich man. Rome is pretty well deserted by the strangers and artists. We who are left are having a quiet time. Is Harry coming here for a few days? So far Rome never was

more healthy. I hear of nothing but (that) a few children have the measles, but I suppose he had them long ago. How does Jennie like the Germans and sauerkraut? The next time I see her I shall expect to see her drink beer with any Dutch girl. Grist has been here for two weeks enjoying Rome very much, working hard. He knows twice as much now about the sights as I do. Always gathering, he is just the same old Grist but has fallen off in flesh somewhat. He wished to be most kindly remembered to you and says he well remembers the pleasant evenings he spent at your house and a bottle of good old Burgundy.

(no conclusion)

Back in Rome at the close of 1873 Rinehart writes Mr. Walters a query about a sum received toward payment for "bronze at Naples," Rinehart admitting he has "entirely forgotten how much is still due on it." Then:

Rome, Nov. 15, '73

My dear Mr. Walters,

I hope you have arrived safely at home and are all well. Was very sorry to see by the latest telegraph that the Texas and Pacific had suspended for so large a sum. I think it will be all right after a while, but there will be no dividends for some time I suppose. The news we got are (is ?) certainly very bad from all parts. I sincerely hope you have not suffered. It is certainly a terrible crash.

I cast my little statue and enclose some photographs. Please give one to McCoy and the rest to anyone you may think best. I should like one to go to Wallis (I have), or first, if Dr. Keener is in Baltimore, please send him one. I have sent him one to Paris C/O Weston and Co. and written him a letter, but he may be still in America. I have just commenced the monumental statue for Paine of Troy and hope to finish it during the winter. We have had nothing but rain since you left—every day, but I think it is nearly through now. Then we may

expect a charming winter. The winter is always charming here when we have no rain. As yet we have but very few strangers.

I have nothing new to tell you, but with much love for you all I remain as ever

Your friend,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The tenth letter, to Mr. Walters, is entirely composed of business matters. Rinehart has advised Johnston of his account and asked its payment to the Walters' firm. He will send the casts shortly, after the drying is completed. Some will come later on this account. The larger ones have in some cases been drying for four months, including some of the best, which he is eager to send in the first shipment. All have been cast for some time, and most are boxed and ready for shipment. He encloses the list of titles and prices, asking that it be checked for errors. He has sent a tripod to Paris as directed by his correspondent, with five hundred lire, and hears in reply that another one hundred lire had been promised by Mr. Walters if excellent work was done. The sketch for *Smith* has been furnished, but another month is required for necessary drying and duplication. He desires Mr. Walters to tell any trustees he meets that Rinehart will write them in a few days. He hopes to finish the Troy (Paine) statue in May. "I have sold but little this year," he concludes. "Remember me to Jennie. Your friend, W. H. Rinehart." The letter is dated from Rome, March 6, 1874.

In April of the same year he thanks Mr. Walters for two letters he has received, and reports he has entered the orders for the extra casts. He has sent the little Smith sketch by steamboat in Mr. Walters' care and hopes it will be liked, probably reaching Baltimore as soon as the letter. He is uncertain of success with the "Naples statues" (casts?), including a *Venus*, but will try. He has finished busts of the Scotts, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Wallis, Mrs. Paine, Miss Riddle, Jennie, and Mr. Corcoran. His shipments are being delayed while he awaits his

old packer whose hands are full. "So you must all be content to wait a little." He asks Mr. Walters to write Scott to remit his balance in draft form and queries as to whether Johnston paid the Walters firm for three busts. Then:

Rome April 28, '74

My dear Mr. Walters,

Of course you can have the *Clytie*, but I cannot have it cast until all the strangers leave.

I saw a good deal of Mr. Garrett and family. They were so pleasant. I think Mary one of the most charming girls I have ever met. *Please tell Jennie*. They called me too late to meet the train. Miss Mary wanted me to execute some commissions for her. I have written but as yet received no reply. Hope to in a day or two. Mr. Garrett bought my *Endymion*. A statue I thought was lost has turned up and I have the money. (If the punctuation is changed in the foregoing, the last sentence would refer to the *Endymion*, as perhaps it should). So everything has gone well, but my health has not been so good for some weeks. But I hope it is only spring fever. It feels like it. I think you will like the monumental statue I am on now. I hope so. At least you will like *Little Scottie* and *Wallis*—they came (out) first rate in marble. Garret say(s) they are the greatest success he has ever seen—a good deal for him to say.

If you do not write me what you want done with that beautiful lamp, or rather the two, and Harry's traps, I will put the lamps into *use*. Dr. Keener called yesterday. Just arrived from Egypt. He likes his statue much—so said he. My kind regards to Mr. McCoy (M'Coy) and the other kind gentleman whose name I cannot remember now and love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours sincerely and affectionately,

W. H. Rinehart

P. S. I direct the Curlett letter to your care because I do not remember his address.



The next letter is given entire, including the signature, written as events proved, with the fatal illness already underway. Following the signature a new sheet of paper with no address and in a less scrawling hand is bound in the Rinehart Correspondence. The contents of this addendum indicates, along with the handwriting, that it belongs to some earlier letter. The letter reads:

Rome, June 18th '74

My dear Mr. Walters,

You do me wrong when you think I have not looked well after the casts. I have done my very best to get them off, but there are not good casters, trustworthy (to) me to do the work. One man has a large contract for Berlin, another on whom I relied most has been ill a long time and will likely never get well. Besides, permission can not always be had at once. I sent you a good round lot. I think the shipment sailed sometime in April, but I am not certain she went direct (to) Baltimore. The rest will not be dry enough to pack—at least many of them. But when I can get a half dozen cases ready, I will send them. All I have been able to get from Naples is the . . . and Venus looking at her back. I am promised the Mercury. I have not yet heard of one. They will not allow any more casts to be made in the Muscum at . . . Some of the casts I have got in Rome are a little rough, but I have done the best I could. They will not allow any more the old-fashioned casting. In the first place as most of the best statues are much broken they say it injures them, and another objection (is) it takes too long. Everything has to be cast with clay moulds which never comes (out) so clean; but some of the very best are from old moulds in very good condition. The new things I have ordered are *Meleager*, Vatican, bust of *Mars with Helmet*, Vatican, *Caryatids* at the entrance of the long gallery of the Vatican, *Flora* of the Capitol, *Prudence*, Vatican, and the bas-relief of *Antinoös* at the Villa Albana, the two things from Naples and one other that I forget the name (of) now. I am sorry to inform you (that) your beautiful vase is gone. He has one on hand the

size of the original for which he asked £5000. He says he will have one the size you want in October or November but he has one in hand at the price you named. I have all Harry's accoutrements now but had a devil of a time finding a spear head. At last I found one in an old antiquary shop. I will not send the things until I hear from you. Let me know at once.

The statue for Paine is at last finished and I send you some photographs. Please give Mr. McCoy one. Use you own judgement about the others. I shall cast it on Saturday. It is a very good photo. Anyhow, how about Smyth? Damn, he must have got to Baltimore long before this. You must give one of the photographs to Mr. Wallis. My love to Harry and Jennie and kind remembrances to old friends. Believe me, your true friend,

Wm H. Rinehart

(Addendum)

Now to business—I enclose you a list of such casts as can be had; the caster only has the mould, but assures me they are all good. There are one or two I should like to get that is (are) not included in this list. Perhaps I may find them. The Government, they say, (how true I know not) will not allow any more casts to be taken; that is, you can only get permission to take what is called a squeeze in clay, which I think is worse than nothing—all out of shape and dirty.

The lists I send you are from old moulds taken some time ago. I told the caster I would take nothing but first class work.

List with prices

	<i>Francs</i>
The Faun (Praxiteles).....	220
Antinoös (Belvedere).....	230
Apollo (Belvedere).....	250
Ajax, a bust.....	40
Augustus, statue.....	500
Demosthenes statue.....	250
Ariadne (very fine).....	550
Venus of the Capitol.....	250
Alexander, a bust.....	45

*Francs*

Scipio Africanus, bust.....	25
Abas (?), a relief, Villa Albana.....	100
Juno, a bust (?).....	80
Mars in Repose.....	250
Piéta (Michelangelo).....	250
Antinoös of the Capitol.....	150
Barberini Faun (now in Munich—large).....	450
Venus coming from the bath.....	80
Marcus Aurelius, bust.....	35
Genius of the Vatican, Tasso?.....	45
Juno, colossal mask of.....	50
Torso del Belvedere.....	200
An Athletic herm?.....	210

There are many bas-reliefs that ought to go with the collection. There is also the Meleager, Laocoön, and the Dying Gladiator. I cannot tell you whether the three can be got or not. I will look around. I have my caster out now trying to get some information about them. I could not find them in Rome. They are all important works and you should have them.

The bas-reliefs will cost but little, but are very important to students. I do not know the names of most of them and cannot give you a list. If my calculation is right, this foots up a little over F 4000. Add about 2000 more and it will be about all you will want (to) spend in Rome.

My love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours affectionately,

W. H. Rinehart

The thirteenth letter has been bound in the Rinehart Correspondence in the order its number indicates. On account of the handwriting and contents, however, I believe it should be placed earlier. The date should be read January 19th, 1874 instead of June 19th, 1876 (1874), as it apparently was. It is given entire:

Rome, Jan. 19th, '74

My dear Mr. Walters,

Your letter enclosing F110 came duly to hand. I have not yet had any notice from Naples. You say nothing about the lamps and Harry's hat and things. The last mentioned was too bold, or perhaps you would want something else. I am so delighted that the *Clytie* looks well in her new home. Please present my warmest thanks to Mr. McCoy for having provided her with such a nice home. My Paine statue is getting on well. I think I shall finish it by the middle of April. That will be just two statues in one year—this one is over life size. We have been having the most lovely weather ever since . . . I wish you and Jennie were here to enjoy it. I have not seen such a winter for many years. The Patersons are here and Miss Ellicott of Baltimore. I am told Garrett is coming later. Mr. Partridge, minister to Brazil, told me he is from Baltimore. Please remember me to all old friends, particularly to Harry and Jennie and Mr. McCoy.

Yours affectionately,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The next letter is undated as to year, and was written "near Philadelphia," perhaps in 1872. It is given in full:

near Philadelphia, Oct. 3

My dear Mr. Walters.

I enclose you the check on New Jersey. Please get the money and remit Two Hundred Pounds to Maquay, Hooker and Co., Rome and ask them to place it to my account. I am making three busts here and think I am getting along pretty well. Another two or three sittings will finish the Col. I suppose I shall finish here in about 10 days. I must visit New York on business before going to Baltimore. I suppose it will be two weeks yet. I am enjoying my work here very much and the air and lovely place. They are all so kind and agreeable that it feels more like home to me than any place I know except your own house. But

Mrs. Scott is ready for me and I must stop writing. Please remember me to Jennie.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Rinehart

The last letter is dictated by the dying sculptor to C. C. Coleman, who encloses it with a covering letter saying that another friend is reporting on Rinehart's condition, and that Mr. Walters may rest assured every thing possible is being done that expert intelligence and tender care suggest. The dictated section reads:

Rome Oct. 21, 1874  
Rinehart's Apartment  
76 via Babuino

My dear Mr. Walters,

I have been very ill all summer—but now that I am home again I hope to improve. Have just received your welcome letter of 21st Sept. which I make haste to answer. I shall be confined to my room at least a week or so, and shall not be able to work for at least one year. In regard to casts—a friend is attending to the matter for me, but of course you must not expect that matters will be so pushed as though I was able to attend to it in person.

The thought which now gives me the most trouble, is the fear that I will not be able to do better work in the future than I have done in the past, whereas my earnest hope has been that I would be able to execute my best work yet, for the commission given for the Corcoran Gallery. Will you kindly see Sutro and the committee on the Smith statue, and tell them how matters stand with me—that I certainly will not be able to go on with the statue for a year yet, and I do not know that I will then be able to execute it, for consumption is a disease which is very uncertain at best. I think the best plan would be to *cancel* the contract and employ or give the commission to some other sculptor. In any case—should they choose to wait a few months—it will then be determined whether or no I will be

able to model the statue—but I should *not* advise their waiting. My left lung is seriously affected and my right one slightly so—I am not able to leave my room as I am yet very weak—but I feel that I have improved in the past two or three days. It seems so strange that this thing should have come upon me so suddenly, like a thunderbolt! Six months since, I did not dream that there was anything the matter on my lungs. I must thank *you* very much for the Corcoran commission. My intention was to make it the best work of my life. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to write to you in person—for, could I but do so, I would be able to express myself—my feelings, so much better than I now do. Please let my brother Tom know of my condition—as it is difficult for me even to dictate a letter, and at present utterly impossible for me to write one. Remember me warmly to Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer and family—also to Mr. McCoy and Mr. . . . My best love to Harry and Jennie, with much love to yourself, dear friend, and hoping to hear from you soon again, I remain, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Rinehart

Written by Charles C. Coleman, friend of Mr. Rinehart. P. S. Riney desires me to say that he will write again in five or six days and let you know how much he has improved. C. C. C. Rinehart died October 28, 1874.

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## BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1682.

Contributed by LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

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The land records of this year overlap in time the earliest extant court records of the county, which begin with a portion of the November court proceedings. From this time onward the court records supplement the land records as sources for the county's local history.

The summaries that follow are from pages 159 to 198 of Liber 1 R No. A M, which itself is a transcript made about 1717 from some older record book whose title is not recorded by the transcriber.

Deed, March 7, 1681-82, William Horn, cooper, and wife Mary of Gunpowder River, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveying to George Ogleby (or Oglevey), tailor, the 64-acre tract "Horns Poynt" on a branch of Saltpeter Creek in Gunpowder River and adjoining Thomas Richardson's land, it being patented July 12, 1679. No witnesses recorded. Grantors acknowledged before George Wells and John Watterton. Wife Mary consents before Henry Johnson.

Bond, March 7, 1681-82, William Horn, cooper, of Gunpowder River, obligating himself to George Ogilvey, tailor, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of covenants concerning 64 acres sold and for acknowledgment by himself and wife. Witnesses, James Thompson, John Hathway.

Deed, August 2, 1681, Miles Gibson, gentleman, conveying to Thomas Hedge, gentleman, three parcels at Rumley Creek; first, 100 acres bought from Lee and Osborne, second, the 140-acre tract "Common Garden" bought from Lee and Osborne, third, the 100-acre tract "Miles End" on the east side of the northermost branch of the creek and adjoining Oliver Spry's land. Witnesses, James Fugett, Thomas Bradley. Grantor acknowledges in court December 6, 1681, before Thomas Long and John Watterton. Ann Gibson consents before Edward Bedell.

Deed, April 4, 1682, James Phillips, innholder, and wife Susannah conveying to Cornelious Boyce, cooper, the 100-acre tract "Gallars Bay" at Earle Creek on south side of Bush River, with provision for reversion if grantee fails to pay purchase price. Witness, Clerk Thomas Hedge. Phillips acknowledges before Capt. Henry Johnson and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners, and wife Susannah consents before Johnson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, April 4, 1682, James Phillips, innholder, obligating himself to Cornelious Boyce, cooper, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of covenants concerning 100 acres sold. Witnesses, Thomas Heath, John Walston, Thomas Hedge.

Bond, June 3, 1682, Thomas Long, gentleman, obligating himself to Thomas Peart, shoemaker, for 4,300 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants concerning 100 acres sold and for acknowledgment by himself and wife. No witnesses recorded. Maj. Thomas Long acknowledges in June court to Peart's attorney Jarvis Lassels before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 3, 1682, Thomas Long, gentleman, and wife Jane, for 2,150 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Peart, shoemaker, 100 acres at a small creek on south side of Middle River, adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wells, it being part of the 457-acre tract "Northwick" formerly taken up by Long. Witnesses, John Boreing, Jarvis Lassells. Wife Jane consents

before John Boreing. Maj. Thomas Long acknowledges in June 6 court to Peart's attorney Jarvis Lassells before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 14, 1681-82, Thomas Everest, planter, and wife Hannah, of Patapsco River, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Bennett, merchant, of same place, the 100-acre tract "Bennets Hope" on the east side of Clapper's Creek in Patapsco River, adjoining the tract "East Humphreys." Witnesses, John Thomas, Charles Merreman. Grantors acknowledge April 8 before Thomas Long and John Boring.

Letter of attorney, April 8, 1682, Thomas Everest appointing John Boring and James Phillips his attorneys to acknowledge in court his sales of 100 acres to John Bennett and 300 acres to Charles Merreman. Witnesses, Anthony Demondedeur, Thomas Long. Mr. John Boreing in June 6 court declares attorneyship and acknowledges sale to Bennett before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 30, 1682, Thomas Everest, planter, and wife Hannah alias Hannah Bale, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Charles Meriman (or Maryman), wheelwright, of Chorotoman River, Va., the 300-acre tract "East Humphreys" on the south side of Clapper's Creek on north side of Patapsco River, as patented to Hannah Bale. Witnesses, Anthony Demonidier, Thomas Wepond. Wife Hannah consents on April 8 before Thomas Long and John Boring. Mr. John Boring in June 6 court declares attorneyship and acknowledges sale before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, April 8, 1682, Thomas Everest to John Boring and James Phillips, is recorded a second time. Mr. John Boring in June 6 court declares attorneyship and acknowledges sale to Charles Maryman.

Bond, March 7, 1681-82, Robert Clarkson, planter, of Severn River, obligating himself to Christopher Gift and Richard Cromwell, planters, of Patapsco River, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants concerning 245 acres sold, and for acknowledgment of sale. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Thomas Scudamore. Maj. Thomas Long in June 6 court acknowledges for Clarkson before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, May 16, 1682, Robert Clarkson, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County, appointing John Boring, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court his sale of land to Christopher Gift and Richard Cromwell. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Thomas Scudamore. Maj. Thomas Long in June 6 court acknowledges sale before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 7, 1681-82, Robert Clarkson, planter, of Anne Arundel County, for 6,400 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Christopher Gift and Richard Cromwell, planters, of Patapsco River, the 245-acre tract "South Canton" at Curtis Creek and Rumley Marsh on south side of Patapsco River, and bounded at Cabin Neck Branch, Rumley Marsh Creek, and Fishing Point, as it was patented June 6, 1680. No witnesses recorded.



Grantor acknowledges before Thomas Long and Thomas Scudamore. Grantor's attorney Mr. John Boring acknowledges in June 6 court before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 6, 1682, Maj. Thomas Long and wife Jane, of Back River, for 2,250 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Gibson of Charles County 100 acres of the 450-acre tract "North Wack" at Middle River. No witnesses recorded. Long acknowledges in June 6 court to grantee's attorney Mr. Miles Gibson before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests. Wife Jane consents September 2 before John Boreing, commissioner.

Quitclaim deed, August 1, 1682, Sarah Gorsuch, wife of Charles Gorsuch and sole heir of Thomas Cole, late of Patapsco River, stating that her consent was not inserted in a former deed by which her husband conveyed to David Jones the 550-acre tract "Coles Harbour" where Jones now lives, the 200-acre tract "Maryboane," and the 450-acre tract "Madens Choice," all which were inherited from her father Thomas Cole, wherefore she now declares her consent to that sale and conveys her interest in the tracts. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, William Barles. Grantor acknowledges before George Wells and Miles Gibson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed of gift, July 20, 1682, Robert Benger, planter, for love and affection, conveying to Elizabeth Peart, daughter of Thomas Peart, 50 acres of the 100-acre tract "Salsberry plain" on the northwest branch of Patapsco River, first taken up jointly by Peart and Benger. Witnesses, George Holland, Daniel Lawrence, Charles Gorsuch, and seisin given before them. Grantor acknowledges in August 1 court before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, June 1, 1682, Thomas Scudamore of Back River obligating himself for 30,000 pounds of tobacco to Thomas Long, gentleman, of same place, as security for performance of covenants concerning 136 acres sold and for acknowledgment by himself and wife Abigale. Witnesses, James Thompson, Thomas James. Scudamore acknowledges in September 5 court before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 1, 1682, Thomas Scudamore and wife Abigale, of Back River, for 13,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Long, gentleman, of same place, 136 acres of the 420-acre tract "Dickenson" on west side of Back River, it being the plantation where Long now dwells in right of his wife and, except for some added woodland, is the former plantation of Mr. John Dickson. Witnesses, James Thompson, Thomas James. Grantors acknowledge and wife Abigale consents in September 5 court before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners.

Letter of attorney, July 30, 1682, Andrew Peterson, planter, of Cecil County, appointing Mr. John Boring his attorney to acknowledge sale of 700 acres to Maj. Thomas Long. Witnesses, Henry Henley, William Illes. Mr. John Boring in September 5 court declares his attorneyship for Peterson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, June 14, 1682, Andrew Peterson, planter, of the river in Cecil

County, obligating himself to Thomas Long, gentleman, of Back River, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of covenants concerning 700 acres sold and for acknowledgment of sale. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, Samuell Addams.

Deed, July 14, 1682, Andrew Peterson of Elk River, Cecil County, for 6,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Long of Back River the 700-acre tract "Denbigh" at a bay on west side of Back River, as it was patented to Peter Mounce the father of grantor Peterson. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, Samuell Addams. Grantor's attorney Mr. John Boring acknowledges sale in August 1 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 14, 1682, Christopher Gift, his wife Edith, and Richard Cromwell, all of Patapsco River, for 2,133 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Cromwell 84 acres at Curtis Creek and Rumley Marsh Point on south side of Patapsco River, it being part of the 245-acre tract "South Canton" as patented June 6, 1680, to Robert Clarkson and by him conveyed to Gift and Cromwell. Witnesses, Thomas Durbin, William Pearles. Appendant interpolated notation by John Roberts that a certain blank space was in the original record. Wife Edith consents July 5 before John Boring, commissioner.

Letter of attorney, September 4, 1682, Richard Cromwell, planter, appointing "my brother" Christopher Gift his attorney to acknowledge in court the sale of 84 acres to William Cromwell. Witnesses, Thomas Durbin, Detman Stanberah. Gift declares attorneyship in September 5 court and Cromwell acknowledges sale in person.

Deed, August 1, 1682, Charles Gorsuch and wife Sarah, of Patapsco, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Pearle of same place the 150-acre tract "Upper Spring Neck" at Bare Creek in Patapsco River, adjoining land formerly taken up by Thomas Pearle. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Ann Gibson. Wife Sarah consents before George Wells and Miles Gibson. Clerk Hedge attests.

The next following items embrace the contents of pages 14 to 24 of Liber R M No. H S. These papers were formerly in the record liber E No. 1 and were transcribed in 1729 by Roger Matthews and Humphrey Stoke into the present record liber.

Deed, November 2, 1682, John Ardine, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco conveying to Richard Samson the 100-acre tract "Ardines Adventure" at Thurwell's Cove on south side of Back River. Sarah Ardine signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Durbine, William Pearles. Wife Sarah acknowledges before John Boring. Grantor acknowledges at November 6 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, November 2, 1682, John Ardine appointing Mr. James Phillips his attorney to acknowledge in court his sale of 100 acres. Sarah Ardine also signs. Witnesses, Thomas Durbin, William Pearles.

Deed, August 1, 1682, Samuel Hedge, gentleman, and wife Ann, of Fenwick's Colony, West New Jersey, by their attorney Mr. Thomas Hedge, conveying to Henry Johnson the 640-acre tract "Sprys Inheretance," near the head of Rumley Creek. Witnesses, James Thompson, James Collyer. Thomas Hedge as attorney acknowledges before George Wells and Thomas Long.

Letter of attorney, May 26, 1682, Samuel Hedge and wife Ann, of Salem in West New Jersey, appointing Thomas Hedge their attorney to convey in court 640 acres to Capt. Henry Johnson. Witnesses, James Ives, William Wilkinson, William Croshawe.

Deed, August 28, 1682, Hendrick Inloes of Middle River, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Fuller the 100-acre tract "The Swallow Fork" at Senego Creek. Witnesses, Thomas Skudamore, Stephen Ashey.

Bond, August 28, 1682, Hendrick Inloes obligating himself to John Fuller for 8,000 pounds of tobacco as security for his performance of an agreement. Witnesses, Thomas Skudamore, Stephen Ashey. Inloes acknowledges in November 6 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, November 17, 1682, George Davis, carpenter, of Anne Arundel County, conveying to Robert Proctor, innholder, of same county, the 210-acre tract "Shrewsbury" on the Bay, about two miles from the mouth of Susquehanna River, adjoining to land laid out for Robert Jones and to the tract "bourn" formerly laid out for Capt. Thomas Stockett. Signed by grantor's attorney George Holland. Witnesses, Thomas James, John Cooke, Peter Ellis.

Letter of attorney, October 19, 1682, George Davis, carpenter, appointing George Holland, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court a sale of 220 acres to Mr. Robert Proctor. Witnesses, James Phillips, Thomas Hedge.

Clerk's minute, November 7, 1682, that George Holland, as attorney, has acknowledged in court to Robert Proctor's attorney, Mr. James Phillips, a sale of land. Clerk Hedge attests.

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## STATE OF MARYLAND IN 1798.

### SITUATION, EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, &c.

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This state is situated between  $37^{\circ} 56'$  and  $39^{\circ} 44'$  North Latitude, and  $0^{\circ}$  and  $4^{\circ} 30'$  W. Long. from Philadelphia, its length is about 134 miles, and its breadth 110, bounded on the North by Pennsylvania; on the East by Delaware state, and on the South-east and South by the Atlantic ocean; and a line drawn from the ocean over the peninsula (dividing it from

Accomack county in Virginia) to the mouth of the Potomack river; thence up the Potomack to its source; thence by a North line till it intersects the Southern boundary of Pennsylvania, in Lat.  $39^{\circ} 43' 18''$ ; so that it has Virginia on the South-west and west; it contains about 1400 square miles, of which from one sixth to one fourth is water.

It is divided into nineteen counties, viz. Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, St. Marys, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Carolina, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester and Worcester, the whole containing near 400,000 inhabitants, of which number upwards of 100,000 are slaves.

#### CHIEF TOWNS.

Annapolis (city) is the capital of this state, situated at the mouth of Severn river on a healthy spot, thirty miles south of Baltimore, N. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 25'$ . The houses, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth; the number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000. It is thirty miles S. of Baltimore, and one hundred and thirty-five S. W. of Philadelphia.

Baltimore is the largest and most opulent city in Maryland, and has had the most rapid growth of any on the continent. It is situated in the county of Baltimore, and on the N. W. branch of the Patapsco river, extending from Harris's creek on the S. E. to Ridgely's cove on the western or main branch. It lies in lat.  $32^{\circ} 21'$  and is divided into the old and new town by Jone's Falls,<sup>1</sup> over which are four wooden bridges well constructed and strongly built. Baltimore has lately been incorporated, and is governed by a mayor and common council. The rapid progress Baltimore has made in commerce, far exceeds any of her sister cities; so that it is now in rank, the third in the United States, both in its exports and imports. About nine years ago its inhabitants did not amount to fourteen thousand

<sup>1</sup> Jone's Falls is a valuable stream which takes its rise in a lime stone soil, about ten or twelve miles from the city, and passing through a fine but hilly country empties itself into the bason or harbour.

in 1787 the number of houses did not exceed three thousand one hundred; the number now may fairly be calculated at nearly five thousand in the city and Fell's Point, and the inhabitants about twenty-five thousand. The bason which is formed by federal hill and the city is so shallow, as only to have from eight to ten feet depth of full water in it at common tides, ships of burden cannot therefore come farther towards the city than Fell's Point, which makes it the principal place for shipping, and of course a place of extensive trade. On Federal Hill is erected a signal tower with flag staffs selected for the purpose of hoisting their merchants signals they being repeated on the signal tower, the owner though at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles can know his vessel is below. About two miles beyond the signal tower, to the southward is a fort lately put in excellent repairs.

The number of streets in Baltimore is one hundred and twelve besides lanes and alleys. The principal street is Baltimore Street; is about eighty feet wide and extends from east to west, is near a mile in length and is the principal street in the city for wholesale and retail stores of all kinds of merchandise. The principal of the other streets except Pratt, Water, Second and East streets run in right angles. Market street is the widest in the city, it is about one hundred and fifty feet wide and is elegantly built on each side with houses most of which are new and uniformly built of brick, this and some of the adjoining lots were formerly a marsh, which on account of its low situation rendered the city unhealthy. The market which stands in the street is commonly known by the name of the Marsh market, no doubt from its standing in the place where the marsh formerly was. Besides this there are Howards and Fells Point markets, all of which are plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind. The public places of worship are fifteen, namely for Presbyterians three, Episcopalians two, Germans, Calvinists and Lutherans two, Reformed German one, Quakers one, Nicolites or New Quakers one, Methodists two, Baptists two, Roman Catholics one, besides one for Roman Catholics to be built on the road between the point and the city.

They have a Court house which has been lately supported with an arch of stone and brick but it is much out of repairs near the Court-house on the summit of a white sandy hill stands the jail, which is also much out of repair, but as the new jail is in much forwardness, it is likely the old one will be pulled down and the hill leveled; the new jail is building about a mile from the city on the north side of Jones's Falls, nearly opposite the mansion of governor Morris; nearly a mile from the new jail in a N. E. direction and on the summit of a hill is erecting an hospital which as to its situation will be healthy and pleasant; they have also a very excellent poor house, a public library, assembly room, play-house and circus; in the city are three banks, viz. Maryland, Baltimore and the Branch bank of the United States; the houses are in general well built and mostly brick. Baltimore lies thirty miles N. W. of Annapolis and two hundred and eleven S. W. of New-York.

Georgetown stands on the bank of the Potomack river, about an hundred and sixty miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The ground on which it stands is very broken, being a cluster of little hills, which though at present elevated considerably above the surface of the river, were, probably, at some former period overflowed, as at the depth of eight or ten feet below the surface marine shells having been found. Lat.  $34^{\circ} 25' N.$

Frederick Town is a fine flourishing inland town; it is situated in a fertile country, about four miles south of Catokton mountain, and is a place of considerable trade; it has four places of public worship; one for Presbyterians, two for Dutch Lutherans and Calvinists, and one for Baptists; besides a public goal and a brick market house. It is forty-seven miles N. W. of Baltimore, N. Lat.  $39^{\circ} 24'.$

Hagars Town is but little interior to Frederick Town, and is situated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, and carries on a considerable trade with the western country, seventy-three miles N. W. of Baltimore.

Elkton is situated near the head of Chesapeake bay, on a small river which bears the name of the town. It enjoys great

advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia and the tides ebb and flow up to the town, fifty-six miles N. E. of Baltimore.

On Jone's falls are ten mills, built within about two miles and an half of the city; the first is owned and occupied by Messrs. Smith and Jessop and can grind thirty thousand bushels of wheat in a year: the second owned by Howard and Ogleby and occupied by Ogleby and Winchester, can grind twenty thousand bushels a year. The third is owned by Pennington and Togart and occupied by John Stump: This is an elegant building about one hundred feet in length and between fifty and sixty in breadth, three stories high the lower story of stone and the others of brick, has six pair of six feet stones, runs four water wheels, and is so constructed that any four pair of stones out of the six can be running while the other two pair are dressing; this mill has frequently manufactured one hundred and twenty barrels of flour in a day, and can on a moderate calculation grind one hundred thousand bushels of grain in a year. The fourth is owned by Thomas and John Ritter, this mill is built on an old and simple plan and of no great account, can grind fifteen thousand bushels a year. The fifth is owned by and occupied by M'Culloch and Birkhead, this is a large and elegant house, has three pairs of stones, one of six feet and two of five, runs two water wheels, and constructed so as to run two pairs of stones while the other is dressing, Can grind fifty-five thousand bushels a year. The sixth is owned and occupied by Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, this mill is a fine stone building though not large, has two pair of five feet stones, runs two water wheels and can grind forty-five thousand bushels a year. The seventh is owned by Elisha Tyson and occupied by Tyson and Norris, this is a large elegant three story stone building, has two pair of six feet stones, runs two water wheels, and can on a moderate calculation grind seventy thousand bushels in a year, this mill has once ground eighty thousand bushels of wheat in eleven months, owing to the persevering exertions of the owner, though this is not to be expected every year. The eighth is owned by Benjamin Ellicott and occupied



by Benjamin and James Ellicott, this is a neat and handsome building, four stories high, two of stone and two of frame, the mechanical workmanship is scarcely exceeded by any other of the kind. The inside works are very ingenious and conveniently constructed; runs two water wheels with two pair of stones, one of which is six feet six inches over, and the other five, and can grind fifty thousand bushels a year. The ninth is owned by James Ellicott and occupied by Joseph Scott, this is a large two story stone building, runs two water wheels with two pair of stones, one of six feet the other four feet six inches, she is a powerful mill though not so convenient as most of the others: she can grind fifty thousand bushels a year. The tenth is owned by Elisha Tyson and occupied by William Norris and Co. this is a handsome three story building, the first of stone and the other two of brick, runs two water wheels with three pair of six feet stones, and so constructed as to keep two pair always running, while one pair is dressing, this mill is neatly planned in her running, works, and well calculated to dispatch business, can grind at least eighty thousand bushels a year.

There is another stream of water a little to the westward of Baltimore, called Gwyns Falls, on which are four mills that receive their supplies of wheat from Baltimore market; The first is owned by the widow Carrol, this is a stone building pretty much after the old plan, though a good mill, can grind forty-five thousand bushels a year. The second is owned and occupied by the Messrs. Ellicott, this the most compleat and elegant mill perhaps in America; it is eighty feet long and forty feet wide, five stories high, three of stone and two of brick, runs four pair of seven feet stones, has three water wheels and so constructed that all the wheels will gear into each other, so that each of the three wheels will do their proportion toward running the fourth pair of stones; can grind one hundred thousand bushels a year: the running works of this mill are plain and simple considering its size and form, and discovers great mechanical ingenuity both in their planning and execution: the four pair of stones, the boulting works, elevaters, fans, screens, and other machinery for cleansing the wheat, &c. move



with such majestic ease and elegance, so little noise and clattering and takes up so little room that I believe she is in this as well as in every other respect unequalled in America, perhaps not exceeded by any in the world. These men purchased three seats, each having about twenty feet fall; they began at the head of their fall and brought the race to the lower end, where it is about sixty feet above the head of the stream on which place the above mill stands, they propose building two more mills, the second to receive the water from the tail of the first and the third at the tail of the second, so that the water for one will be sufficient for all three. When their three mills are compleated they will be able to grind three hundred thousand bushels of grain in a year. To a curious mind not accustomed to the like a sight and full view of these mills all running at once would be worth a journey of a considerable distance. The third is owned and occupied by Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, and can grind forty thousand bushels a year. The fourth is owned and occupied by Owings and Stewart, a good stone building, can grind fifty thousand bushels a year.

These mills have greatly contributed to the wealth, prosperity, rapid growth and increasing trade of Baltimore, and will doubtless continue to be a great support and encouragement to the agricultural interest of the state, as well as the commercial interest of the city: they give employment to about two hundred and fifty persons, in occupations, such as Clerks, Millers, Waggoners, Coopers &c.

The quantity of flour inspected in Baltimore from the first of July, 1797 to the thirtieth of June 1798, was 266,249 barrels and 18,778 half barrels: and from the first of July 1798 to the thirtieth of June 1799 was 237,907 barrels and 16079 half barrels

[From Payne, John, *New and Complete System of Universal Geography*, New York, 1798.]

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## MARYLAND NOTES FROM VIRGINIA RECORDS.

Contributed by LOUIS A. BURGESS, of Richmond.

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## CAPTAIN VACHEL D. HOWARD.

In Council, Richmond, Va., June 14, 1820. It is advised that the Reps. of Vachel D. Howard be allowed L. B. for his services during the war, as a Captain in the Contl. line of Va. Thos. M. Randolph, Gov.

State of Maryland, Montgomery Co. Orphan's court, July 4, 1820. Certified that That Captain Vachel D. Howard, who served in the Regt. of Cavalry commanded by George Bayler, died in the service, about the year 1777 or 1778; that he left no legitimate children, but he left a will and a residuary clause therein making Acsah Howard and Caleb Dorsey his devisees. That the said Caleb Dorsey died about the year 1802, intestate, leaving three daughters:—Deborah (who is now married with Charles G. Edwards and lives in Virginia.) 2, Evilina (married with William Prince); and 3, Eliza, who is yet unmarried. That all of these are living and are of lawful age. That Acsah Howard, the other devisee died under age. That she was the eldest dau. of Ephraim Howard of Henry (County), brother to Capt. Vachel Howard. He died many years ago, but after the death of his dau. Acsah, intestate, leaving four children:—Henry (who is dead and left several children under age); Brutus, now living; Elizabeth, and Sarah Howard (who is married to Charles Elder and lives in Baltimore Co.); that the aforesaid Caleb Dorsey and Ephraim Howard left no other legitimate heirs. Testified as true copy from the records, July 4, 1820, Signed, Solomon Holland, Register of Wills, Montgomery Co., Md. Attest, Honoré Martin, Pres. Justice.

Eliza Dorsey (daughter of Caleb) assigned her interest in the land warrant to John Evans, 5th July, 1820. Attest, G. Catlett and Mary Catlett.

Sarah Elder, formerly, Sarah Howard, daughter of Ephraim Howard, assigns her title to the same land warrant to John

Evans. Sarah was a sister to Acsah Howard, dec'd. who was one of the devisees of Vachel Howard.

Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Ephraim, made the same assignment. Witnesses, William Shipley and Samuel Shipley. 12th July, 1820.

Rebecca Howard, Formerly the wife and now the widow of Dr. Henry Howard, late of Baltimore Co. and his Extrx. assigned her claim to L. B. to John Evans. 17 July, 1820. Attest, Nancy Bond and Caroline Bond.

Brutus Howard, son and one of the heirs of Ephraim Howard, dec'd. and also brother of Acsah Howard, dec'd. assigned his right to same. 3rd July, 1820. Attest Henry Davis and James Brown.

Deborah Edwards (formerly Dorsey) a daughter and one of the heirs of Caleb Dorsey, dec'd. who was one of the devisees or legatees of Capt. Vachel Howard, with her husband, Charles G. Edwards made the same assignment. Attest, Jacob R. Thomas, Jonas Potts and John Durr(?). 6 July, 1820.

Warrant No. 6418 was issued to John Evans, July 31st 1820, for 3333-1/3 acres. He being the assignee of the above named heirs at law of Capt. Vachel Howard, for his services for the war as a Capt. of the Va. Contl. line agreeably to a certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received in the land office.

Abstract of the will of Vachel Howard. "It is my will when I die, that my estate be divided as follows:—To my beloved niece Dinah Dorsey, and her heirs forever, three hundred acres of land to be laid off in the most advantageous body where I have laid and settled a plantation." He gives to her negroes, stock and farm utensils. To his brother, Dr. Ephraim Howard, 45 acres of land lying on the west side of Middle River which was devised him by his father's will, though he always believed his father intended to give it to Ephraim. To Dr. Ephraim he gives 200 pounds currency and begs that he act as Executor. The residue of his estate to be sold and amount thereof equally distributed between his "God-daughter, Achsach Howard," and his "God-son, Caleb Dorsey." Signed in the presence

of Rebecca Howard, Rachel Nichols and Sarah Nelson. 24 July, 1777.

The State of Maryland, To Col. John Dorsey of Ann Arundel Co. Greeting:—We have appointed you Commissioner to have the depositions of all or a part of the witnesses to the last will and testament of Vachel Denton Howard (or Dunton), late of Ann Arundel Co. etc. (Giving the oath to be taken by the witnesses). The oath was made by the witnesses, and signed. Attest, Elic Vallette, Register of wills City of Annapolis, in Orphan's court, 11th June 1778.

Attest as true copy from Liber E. V., one of the records of the Reg. of wills, page 68-70. Teste, Thos. H. Hall, Reg. of wills.

Abstract of Henry Howard's will. Of the City of Baltimore, Md.

To his wife, Rebecca, one third part of his estate (Real, during her life), and one third part of Personal estate forever, saving and excepting his negro woman, Sarah, who is to be freed from slavery in fifteen years, and her child Harriot, who is to be freed thirty two years from the date of this will. All the rest of his estate to his six children:—1, Mary Ann; 2, William Henry; 3, Achsah Elizabeth; 4, Edward Cincinatis; 5, Rebecca Jackson; and 6, Francis Bond Howard. He appointed his wife Rebecca, Extrx. and his Friend, Cornelius Howard as Extr. Signed, 16 June, 1817. Witnesses, Nancy Bond, Henry Bond, Owen Dorsey. On 7th Aug. 1817, the witnesses took oath to the signing of the will. Test, William Buchan, Reg. of wills. See Liber, W. B. No. K., folio 306, etc. Baltimore Co. court. Attest, Alex. McKim, Pres. Justice. The will was proved, 7th Aug. 1817.

#### LIEUTENANT JOSEPH SPEAKE.

Exec. Dept. Apl. 4, 1835. The heirs of Joseph Speake are allowed L. B. for his services as a Lieut. in the State Navy for three years. Litt. Tazewell, Lieut. Governor.

Charles Co. Md. Deposition of Martha Price of Charles Co.;

aged 71 years, and upwards, who declared that she was well acquainted with Capt. Joseph Speake. since the year 1782, until the time of his death, which took place thirty eight years ago. That he went from Charles Co. to Alexandria, Va. where he entered the Va. navy as an officer. That said Joseph Speake returned home after his service and was married in the month of August, 1782. That he married a relation of the deponent. That Joseph Speake never resigned his commission, that he died in Charles Co., where his will is recorded. That she never heard of any other Joseph Speake, except a Nephew of Capt. Joseph Speake, and he was a boy at the time of the revolution.

Further the deponent said:—That Mrs. Cordelia Speake, the widow of Capt. Speake remained a widow during her natural life. That Amelia Matthews died leaving issue, John A. Matthews; that Mrs. Charlotte G. Cooksey died leaving issue, Joseph Henry Cooksey; that Joseph Thomas Speake died leaving issue, Henrietta Speake, and Elizabeth Chunn, still living, and that the said persons are the sole surviving heirs at law of Capt. Joseph Speake. That they reside in Charles Co. and that said Henrietta is both deaf and dumb, and is now at a school in Philadelphia. Made oath to and subscribed to before Charles McCann, J. of P. Attest, John Barnes, Clerk of Charles Co. court. 4 Aug. 1835.

Ordered certified by the Court. Teste, H. Brauner, Reg. of wills.

Exec. Dept. Richmond, Va. Apl. 13, 1835. The foregoing is an extract from papers on file in this office. Wm. Richardson, Sect. of Commonwealth.

Court House at Port Tobacco, Orphans Court, Charles Co., Md. 5 Aug. 1834. Present:—John Ferguson and George Brent, Esquires, John B. Lawson, Sheriff, H. Brawner, Reg. of Wills.

On motion of Elizabeth Chunn, ordered to be certified that Elizabeth Chunn is a surviving daughter of, and John A. Matthews, Henrietta Speake and Joseph H. Cooksey are the only grandchildren of the late Capt Joseph Speake, late of Charles Co., Md. That these are the sole heirs of said Capt.

Speake. Signed, John Ferguson and George Brent. Teste, H. Brawner.

Abstract of the will of Joseph H. Speake. "To my wife, Cordelia the use of my whole estate, both real and personal during her life in widowhood. Son Joseph Thomas Speake; Daughter, Charlotte G. Speake; Son, Alexander Speake; My wife and Thomas John Speake to execute this my will." Signed, 8 March, 1795. Witnesses, D. Speake, Jos. Young, Lawson Speake.

On the 1st of June, 1795, Cordelia Speake and Thomas John Speake, Extrs. of Joseph Speake, made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the foregoing instrument of writing is the true will of said deceased.

Certified by John Muschett, Register of Wills, Charles Co. The will was thereupon recorded, June 1st, 1795.

Copy teste, 5 Aug. 1834. H. Brawner, Reg. of wills. Attest, John Ferguson, Chief Justice, Orphan's court, Charles Co.

Note. In the deposition of Martha Price, Elizabeth Chunn was said to be the daughter of Joseph Thomas Speake, son of Captain Joseph H. Speake, while in Elizabeth Chunn's deposition (Clerk's copy), she is named as "daughter of" Captain Speake, and that Henrietta was a granddaughter. Elizabeth was undoubtedly granddaughter of Capt. Speake.

In the following power of Atty. Elizabeth Chunn, "formerly Elizabeth Speake with Edward Pye, Next friend and curator of Henrietta Speake" and John A. Matthews for himself, and as guardian of Joseph H. Cooksey, and administrator de bonis non of Joseph Speake, appointed Thomas Hord as Atty. Ackn. by Elizabeth Chunn before Charles McCann, J. of P. Charles Co. Md. 4 Aug. 1834.

John A. Matthews and Edward Pye ackn. the power of Atty. before Francis Clements, J. of P. 4 Aug. 1834. Attest, John Barnes, Clerk.

Note. John A. Matthews was made Admstr. de bonis non of Capt. Joseph Speake, 1st July, 1834. In the will of Capt. Speake he mentions only one daughter, Charlotte, who married Cooksey. In Mrs. Price's deposition she mentions Amelia

Matthews, and in some of the papers she is spoken of as the mother of John A. Matthews, and he as grandson of Capt. Speake.

There were two warrants issued as follows, on 13 Apl. 1835, Wt. No. 8127 to Elizabeth Chunn, daughter of late Joseph Speake, (Does this not mean Thos. Joseph, the son of Capt. Joseph), and on the same day Wt. No. 8128 was issued to John A. Matthews, "grandson of Joseph Speake."

On Apl. 27, 1835 there were two warrants (8127 and 8128) returned to William Selden, Reg. of the Va. land office, from the Genl. land office, "for correction." Nothing is said as to the necessary correction. I judge that the error referred to was in naming Elizabeth, "daughter of Capt. Joseph."

Henrietta Speake appointed Thomas Hord as her Atty. Ackn. before Francis Nalley, J. of P. Charles Co., Md. 21st Apl. 1834.

Warrants Nos. 8135-8138 were issued Apl. 30, 1835 to Elizabeth Chunn, John A. Matthews, Henrietta Speake and Joseph Cooksey.

#### LIEUTENANT JONATHAN SNOWDEN.

Office of the Executive, Richmond, Va., Dec. 13, 1800. Jonathan Snowden is entitled to land allowed a Lieut. in the Contl. line. James Monroe, Gov.

Dec. 13, 1800. Rec'd. two warrants, 4971 for 1000 acres and 4972 for 1666-2/3 acres. Signed, James Heard, Atty. Recorded Book 2, page 498, Va. L. Off.

"Know all men by these presents that I, Jonathan Snowden, late a Lieutenant in Col. Henry Lee's Legion, now of Middlesex County, New Jersey; appoint Major James Heard of Frederick Co., Va. my attorney. Signed, Jon. Snowden. Witness, Abner Houghton."

State of New Jersey, to wit:—Before me Thomas P. Johnson, Notary Public, personally appeared Jonathan Snowden, and acknowledged the above power of attorney. 20 Oct. 1800.

Warrant No. 4971 for 1000 acres, and Warrant No. 4972 for 1666-2/3 acres issued Oct. 13, 1800.

# MUSTER ROLL OF "A" COMPANY UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN JOHN OWINGS, 1812-14.

Contributed by MILTON P. OWINGS.

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

John Owings, Captain	Patrick Reardon, First Corp.
William Kelley, First Lieut.	John Grimes, Second Corp.
Henry Hissey, Second Lieut.	Samuel Stinchcomb, Third Corp.
William Grimes, First Serg.	Enock Stinchcomb, Fourth Corp.
John Jones, Second Serg.	
Julius Pierce, Third Serg.	
Thomas Brown, Fourth Serg.	

1 Noah Stinchcomb	21 Laben Smith
2 William Hartly	22 Andrew Barnett
3 Ashor Ely	23 Daniel Parson (burned off)
4 George Beam	25 Thomas Emmart
5 Peter Sips	26 George Widerman
6 Henry Younger	27 Samuel Smith
7 George Barnett	28 Thomas Ely
8 John Barnett	29 Mahlon Ely
9 Alexander Stinchcomb	30 John Ely
10 John Reardon	31 John H. Rouse
11 Charles White	32 Francis Flemyer
12 Ephraim Owings	33 Abraham — (torn off)
13 Hugh Ely	34 Adam Wable
14 Joshua Gosnell	35 Thomas Cramlet
15 Joshua Smith	36 Peter Otmer
16 Philip Emmott	37 Peter Hause
17 John Lee	38 Henry France
18 Thomas Hartly	39 Thomas Carroll
19 Thomas Stinchcomb	40 Charles Pairpoint
20 Beal Stinchcomb	



41 Benjamin McMakin	69 Richard Lemmon
42 Nicholas Baldwin	70 William Bermon
43 William Shive	71 Benjamin Evans
44 George Brook	72 Patrick Reynolds
45 John McMackin	73 John Baner
46 Frederick Harmon	74 John Moke
47 Henry Croft	75 Arthur Dunn
48 Henry Weaver	76 John Clark
49 John Shelhammer	77 Joshua Norwood
50 Samuel Pierpoint	78 Hugh Patrick
51 Joseph Gaitor	79 Joshua Jones
52 John Cromwell	80 Ludwick Fourman
53 Oliver Cromwell	81 Andrew Orr
54 Samuel Baily	82 Henry Lightizer
55 John Richter	83 Thomas Oram
56 Lot Reynolds	84 William Gould
57 Richard Wittle	85 Thomas Hamilton
(Next five burned off)	86 William Boyle
63 William P. Watkins	87 Samuel Cockran
64 James Cuningham	88 Samuel King
65 Joseph Hamlin	89 Charles Maris
66 Samuel Walker	90 John Collins
67 John Brown	91 Joseph Collins
68 Edward Penn	

## Company of Infantry Commencing Sept. 12, 1812.

No days	No men	No ration	No ration retained	No ration complete
2	32	72	14	58

The quarter-master will furnish complete agreeable to the above.

John Owings, Captain.

A morning report of A Company of Infantry in the service of the United States under the command of Captain John Owings stationed at Camp Hampsted, September 12, 1814.

Captain . . . . .	1	Musicians . . . . .	0
Lieutenant . . . . .	1	Private . . . . .	16
Ensigns . . . . .	1	Officers' waiters . . . . .	2
Sergeants . . . . .	3	Total . . . . .	24
Corporals . . . . .	1		

## CAMP HAMPSTED

Articles received and attached to the 36th Regiment:

Stand of arms		Camp kettles . . . . .	5
Bayonet belts and pickers		Pans . . . . .	6
Screw drivers . . . . .	4	Canteens . . . . .	20
Tent clothes . . . . .	12		

Provision return of a company of rifle men under the command of Captain Owings, Camp Hampsted, September 17, 1814.

Number of return . . . . .	5	Number of woman	
Number of days drawn for . . . . .	2	Number of complete	
Number of men . . . . .	75	rations . . . . .	150

The contractor will issue 150 complete rations agreeable to the above return.

John Owings

Captain John Owings

Lieut. Henry Hefsey entered into boarding with Mr. Walker.

Settled up to date, September 19, 1814.

September 12 quit boarding.

Captain Owings entered boarding again September

Lieut. Henry Hessey entered boarding also 19th of September, 1814.

September 27, 1814 Captain Owings and Lieutenant H. Hepsey paid \$11.00.

Stand of arms . . . . .	32	Tent cloths . . . . .	12
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September 29th received of Captain John Owings one hundred and thirty-five guns.

September 29th Lieut. Henry Hessey delivered 8 cartridge boxes, 3 guns, 6 bayonets, and 2 cartridge boxes without straps.

A Morning report in the service of the Company for duty by  
Capt. John Owings, September 10, 1814.

Captain . . . . .	1	Musicians . . . . .	1
First Lieut. . . . .	1	Privates . . . . .	22
Second Lieut. . . . .	1	Officers' waiters . . . . .	3
Sergeant . . . . .	4	Total . . . . .	35
Corporal . . . . .	2		

William Grimes First Sergeant A Provision Requisition of  
A Company of Riflemen under the command of Captain John  
Owings in the service of the United States stationed at Camp  
Hampsted commencing September 11, 1814.

Captain Owings Equipage, September 29, 1814

William Grimes . . . . .	1 gun—26 cartridges—1 flint		
John Jones . . . . .	1 " 24 " 3 "		
Patrick Reardon . . . . .	1 " 24 " 2 "		
John Grimes . . . . .	1 " 25 " 2 "		
Lieut. Samuel Stinchcomb . . . . .	1 " 24 " 1 "		
Enoch Stinchcomb . . . . .	1 " 24 " 2 "		
Noah Stinchcomb . . . . .	1 " 24 " 1 "		
Asher Ely . . . . .	1 " 25 " 2 "		
George Beam . . . . .	1 " 24 " 1 "		
Peter Sipps . . . . .	1 " " " " "		
Henry Younger . . . . .	1 " 15 " 1 "		
George Barnett . . . . .	1 " 21 " 1 "		
John Barnett . . . . .	1 " 23 " 1 "		
Alexander Stinchcomb . . . . .	1 " 24 " 2 "		
John Reardon . . . . .	1 " 25 " 1 "		
Charles White . . . . .	1 " 24 " 2 "		
Ephraim Owings . . . . .	1 " 25 " 1 "		
Hugh Ely . . . . .	1 " 25 " 1 "		
Joshua Gosnell . . . . .	1 " 23 " 1 "		
Philip Emart . . . . .	1 " 25 " 1 "		
Thomas Stinchcomb . . . . .	1 " 25 " 2 "		
Beal Stinchcomb . . . . .	1 " 24 " 1 "		
Andrew Barnett . . . . .	1 " 23 " 1 "		

Daniel Parsons	.	.	.	.	1	gun—25 cartridges—2	flint
Thomas Younger	.	.	.	.	1	" 24 "	1 "
Thomas Emmort	.	.	.	.	1	" 26 "	1 "
George Bailey	.	.	.	.	1	" 24 "	2 "
John H. Rouse	.	.	.	.	1	"	
John Lee							
Lakin Smith	.	.	.	.	1	" 22 "	1 "
Benjamin Evans							
Mahlon Ely							
William Hartley							
Thomas Hartley							

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### THE FIRST WILL FILED IN CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Book 1, p. 1.

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This 13 day of the Month called March, 1669, I John Woolcott of Kent, in the Province of Maryland Being Sick and Weake in body but in perfect mind and memory doe make this my last will and Testament in manor and forme as followeth.

First—I freely resine unto God the father in the name of my Lord and Saver Jesus Christ my soule Body and spirit Bleeving there is no other name given under heaven whereby I can be saved.

And What is Really and personally any manor of ways Belonging or May Belong unto me I doe freely give and Bequeath unto my dear and Loving wife Sarah Woolcott after all my Just Debts are satisfied and doe make her my S<sup>d</sup> Wife Sarah Woolcott whole and sole Executrix of all and every my whole estate for her to peacebly injoy forever and hearby Reevoaking all other wills deeds of what kind soever, also my will is and I doe hearby apoint my dear friend Thomas Taylor of Kent and Peter Sharpe of the Cliffs and William Bevery of

Patuxent my overseers to assist him my said Executrix as need shall require as witness my hand and seal the day and year above wrighten sealed signed and delivered in the presence of us

Francis Neale,  
John Berian  
John Barrite.

John Woolcote, seal.

Francis Neale aged twenty eight years or thereabouts upon his oath saith that John Woolcote died in the year 1669 signed seale and declare this will in writing to be his last will and Testament.

Sworne this 18 December 1677 before me

Phil. Lloyd.

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## BOOK REVIEW.

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*Old Somerset on The Eastern Shore of Maryland.* A Study in Foundations and Founders. By CLAYTON TORRENCE. 583 pp. Richmond, Whittet and Shepperson. \$6.00.

Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is fortunate in the historian who has found her and made her his own. Too often local histories flow from the pens of "favorite sons" whose affection and emotion transcend discrimination in the use of historical evidence. Not so with this ancient Maryland county and her son by adoption, the author of her early history. It was a happy circumstance that brought the author, Clayton Torrence, a Virginian and a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, to the Rectorship of Somerset Parish in the heart of Old Somerset. During five years of incumbency of this ancient parish at Princess Anne, the County Seat, he read the ancient "Judicials"—forty or more manuscript volumes now, happily, rebound and repaired—the Land Records, the Records of the Court of Chancery, the Parish Registers, and other documentary evidences of the early day. Trained in historical research he was able during the brief period "on the shore" to cover every-

thing extant, gathering, classifying, cataloging, comparing and relating with complete freedom from prejudice.

The volume is more than a history of the years of the founding. (The period 1660 to 1700 is covered.) It becomes a source book and guide book to further work that any searcher may do in any of a number of fields, genealogical, political, ecclesiastical, social, economic. The area embraced includes not alone the present Maryland County of Somerset, but the daughter counties that have sprung from old Somerset—Worcester 1742, Wicomico 1867, and even the southernmost portion of "the three lower counties on the Delaware," which was to the seaward side, in the Baltimore palatinate.

Some of the students who read the volume, but do not know Somerset, may hasten to the criticism that the history of the religious beginnings of the county is predominate over the very matter of the settlement of the county itself. Dr. Torrence is a clergyman and this fact may seem to have influenced his outlook. Deeper insight, however, reveals Somerset as a "cradle of religious life"—the very origin of the county is in religious movement. Hither came the Quakers, "followers of the inner light," from Northampton in Virginia, driven by the Virginia law of 1660 to settle along the Annemessix River and to become a bulwark for the Calverts against their enemies to the south. Hither came the Presbyterians. It was to this county that the Rev. Francis Makemie, of the Presbytery of Laggan in the North of Ireland, came in 1683, in response to a call sent out in 1680, and here he laid the foundations of his faith and order from which organized Presbyterianism in America is derived. Hither came Churchmen, "loyal but of liberal type of mind," in keeping with the spirit of early Maryland, "Land of the Sanctuary." The significant thing and the grand thing is that conformists and non-conformists lived together in peace, and labored in harmony for the up-building of a Christian county. In 1672 Somerset became the scene of a most remarkable experiment in religious unity. The Grand Jury in March of that year rendered an "opinion" that there

should be regular religious services in the county, and designated the preacher and the four preaching stations at which services should be conducted successively on four Sundays of the month. Quakers, Presbyterians, and Churchmen joined in the plan of worship and instruction. The first preacher, Robert Maddox, was of such liberal depth and so faithfully measured up to his high opportunity that it is impossible to discover from which of the several creeds he came. Torrence has penetrated further into this remarkable public action to discover that the Court which prompted it was composed of Church of England men and Quakers, while the Grand Jury Foreman was a Scotch Presbyterian, and the remaining jurymen were Churchmen and Quakers. Torrence asserts the genuine reality of Maryland's tolerance—

“Through this declaration of opinion—and the provision for making it effective—we have the voiced consciousness of the spiritual needs of the community—the voice of the people, crying out, as it were, a deep sense of need through the mouth of the duly constituted ‘wardens of welfare.’ This ‘opinion’ may indeed have formulated behind the closed door of the jury-room; but the stuff of which it was made had been borne in on the winds of public sentiment from field and forest and river-way, from great-house and humble cabin. This is indeed the finest expression that has come down to us in the annals of Somerset history of the people's loyalty to the true and deep spiritual need of this community; and we doubt that this record can be duplicated in American colonial history—of colony or province—for it is not the voice of an ‘established form of religion,’ but the voice of a people left free as to choice in such matters.”

The one regret that will pass through the minds of those who know the county intimately will be the apparent neglect of the western end of Somerset, known as the Deal's Island—Dames Quarter community. Here located some of the earliest settlers of the county—a generation before 1700. These came chiefly across the Chesapeake from Northumberland in “the northern neck” of Virginia. Many of their descendants live on the same lands today. To this section came the Polks—Robert

Bruce Polk and Madeline Tasker Polk—immigrant ancestors of President James Knox Polk. Others who left their mark on the community were Francis Roberts, allied by close ties with the Polks, the Dashiells, the Whites, the Renchers, the Wallaces, the Bozmans, the Winsors, and the McDormans—all of whom have left their staunch character along with their blood and names to their descendants. But these families may have been in the county but not "of" it. Today a fine concrete road spans the marsh to Dames Quarter, twelve miles west of Princess Anne, but as late as 1800 it is recorded in the records of Somerset Parish that "hereafter services will be held in Dames Quarter four times a year, on account of the distance and the condition of the roads."

Brief family records of the Founders—men of English names—Stephen Horsey, Ambrose Dixon, Randall Revell, John Elzey, William Thorne, Henry Boston, William Coulborne, William Bozman, William Stevens, John Winder, Edmund Beauchamp—lend interest, particularly to the genealogist. To these are added lists of Somerset officials before 1700, transcripts of early marriage records, lists of first settlers with their religious affiliations, their "head rights," and the Land Patents, with their charming names—"Friends' Contentment," "Make Peace," "Dispense," "Jeshimon," "Taunton Deane," "Colebrook," "Rehoboth," "Ledbourne," and "Almodington"—to mention only a few from nearly two hundred.

Seventy-two pages of critical notes relate the work to the published Archives of the State, the works of the Maryland historians, and the manuscript records of county and state.

For depth of research, thoroughness of integration, and quality of presentation the volume is superior. It is a distinct contribution to American beginnings. It is the point of departure for all future workers in Somerset history.

EMERSON B. ROBERTS

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*Quaker Education in Baltimore and Virginia Yearly Meetings with an account of certain meetings of Delaware and the Eastern Shore affiliated with Philadelphia.* By WILLIAM C. DUNLAP. Philadelphia, 1935, pp. 574, \$4.00.

This very complete and scholarly work is based primarily on manuscript sources, many of which are practically inaccessible to students, consisting of the minutes of yearly, quarterly and monthly meetings.

In his introduction the author says: "The early educational philosophy of Friends, like that of other religious sects of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was dominated by the spirit of philanthropy and religion. Consequently, we find that religion was the controlling purpose of the system of education which Friends established as a means of perpetuating the beliefs which differentiated them from other religious bodies. 'Mind the Light' became an ancient watchword among them, and they have always been zealous in controlling the kind of education that should be provided for their children."

Dr. Dunlap has done a good piece of work; the Bibliography is comprehensive and the index adequate.

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*The Ring Tournament in the United States.* By ESTHER J. CROOKS and RUTH W. CROOKS. Richmond, 1936, pp. 188, \$3.00.

So far as the present writer is aware, this is the first appearance of a book on this subject, the materials for which are to be found mainly in "county papers" or in the recollections of veteran riders. The book fills a want and is creditable to its authors.

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### QUERY COLUMN.

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DAWKINS, LANDON. Data are desired on the descendants of Joseph Dawkins of Calvert county, Maryland, about 1650, and his wife Mary Hall. Four children are known: Joseph, whose

will was probated Apr. 2, 1715, married Sarah, surname unknown; William married Ann Smith; Mary, living in 1685, married James Duke; and James. I wish to establish the connection of that branch which settled in Fleming county, Kentucky, descendants of one Thomas Dawkins, who died in 1813, leaving nine children by Martha, his wife. Was she a Landon? The Maryland census of 1790 locates a Thomas Dawkins in Montgomery county, Maryland; was this the Thomas who later settled in Kentucky? Family names in this branch are William, Dorcas (suggesting descent from William<sup>3</sup> Dawkins and Dorcas, his wife, son of William<sup>2</sup> and Ann Smith); Thomas, Elizabeth, Fanny or Frances, George and John. All Dawkins data will be welcome, as I hope to document the family as a whole.

Halsey Stevens,  
Evergreen Terrace, Homer, New York.

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WANTED, information concerning ascendants and descendants of Captain William Willmot, who was killed on John's Island, S. C., Nov. 4, 1782.

Horace J. Willmot, 817 Federal Ave., N. E.  
Massillon, Ohio.

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